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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Low Crops Mean Up Prices

Britain Sees Dominions Arm

Roosevelt 'Expands' on Silver

Poland Bids for Council Seat

Miss Booth May Be 'General'

Canadian Law Puzzles Eskimo

THE blight of drought will modify the AAA crop control program in the United States and send up prices of certain foods. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, commenting on his revealing August crop report, predicts price raising and danger of profiteering, but sees no actual food shortage. All crops declined about 11 per cent in July. The corn crop is the smallest in 40 years, oats crop smallest in 52 years, other cereals in 30 years. Wheat is 55 per cent of normal. Cotton, buckwheat, potatoes, sugar beets, apples and canning crops are seriously affected. Secretary Wallace says undue price increases will be fought—Not the farmer but the middleman will be watched for the gay practice of gouging.

¶ Europe has wide comment on Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary of Britain's Committee on Imperial Defense, sailing for South Africa and Australia. London says he goes to the Melbourne centenary celebration, but European statesmen know the expansion of armaments recently announced by Britain calls for close coördination with the Dominions. Australia has been ordering fighting ships and fighting planes, with Singapore as only one of the ports now to be watched. A coördinated air force will probably be worked out first—Britain's re-muscled fighting arm essays to reach far.

¶ The Washington Administration decides to exercise its full rights and issue silver certificates to the amount of $80,000,000 on silver stocks held prior to approval of the Silver Purchase Act. This issue is not based on cost price of less than 50 cents an ounce, but on the valuation of $1.29 an ounce allowed by the law. The difference is "seigniorage," or Government profit. The Treasury Department calls its action "expansion" rather than "inflation." Will the inflationists be content with this mere sop?—The United States and the world wonder whether this is the end or only the beginning of "expansion."

¶ Geneva believes Poland has named its formal price for voting to admit Russia to the League and agreeing to join a Locarno of the East. This price is a permanent place for itself on the League Council. Poland has been occupying such a seat, but only by election for one year at a time. France and Russia are understood to favor granting Poland's demand. If all 54 governments in the League agree, Warsaw may well give itself new airs—This would be acceptance of Poland as a great power.

¶ New York wonders, as Miss Evangeline Booth sails for London, whether she is to become woman General of the Salvation Army. The Army's High Council meets August 28 to choose a successor to Gen. Edward J. Higgins. Miss Booth's father, Gen. William Booth, was the Salvation Army's founder and first commander-in-chief. Her brother Bramwell has been General. For 30 years Evangeline has been American Commander and is senior officer in point of service—With her qualifications, few would oppose the modern trend which is sweeping women to places at the top.

¶ Cuba's army and police provide against dangerous outbursts on the national holiday marking first anniversary of the downfall of former President Gerardo Machado. Pensions for widows, children and mothers of men slain in Machado's deposing are announced. From a supposed hiding place in the Dominican Republic he watches across the Windward Passage. Cuba has averaged a revolution for every five years since Columbus discovered the island 400 years ago. Lynchings, bombings, terrorism, strikes continue—What the Cubans need on "Liberty Day" is some true liberty.

¶ Austria sees no present prospect of restoring the Hapsburg dynasty, Vice-Chancellor von Starhemberg declares in a press interview. He believes 90 per cent of the population would prefer to have the Hapsburgs rather than the National Socialists rule the state, but holds that a Hapsburg return, affecting many nations, would have to be settled by Europe and not alone by any desires Austria might have. Prince Starhemberg flies to Rome to discuss Austrian affairs with Premier Mussolini—And Italy has just said no Italian princess for Otto, no throne for his house.

¶ Canada sees a strange chapter written in the contact of its law with its aboriginal people. A judicial party flies hundreds of miles to bleak Coppermine to convict Ahigiak, Eskimo defendant, of murder. Three years ago Ahigiak slew the hunter Aniurak when the latter made advances to his wife. The Eskimo tradition having been duly served, the Eskimos cannot understand why the white man comes in to reopen the matter now. Ahigiak will be flown out to serve five years in a prison—And who, asks the puzzled village, is to care for and protect Ahigiak's wife while he is away?

Invention Detects Counterfeit Silver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

WORD that the United States Government has given silver a more important place in the monetary world is good news to an Australian inventor whose device for detecting counterfeit coins has just been installed in several Sydney banks.

Bank officials are amazed at the accuracy of the machine which checks the alloy composition of each coin. If the coin rates below or above the standard composition of 94 per cent pure silver, it is automatically rejected as spurious. English silver coins which are worth more in Australian currency than their face value are rejected because they are only 50 per cent silver. Mr. R. J. Lyttle, the inventor, says the tester can be adjusted to any silver coinage.

U. S. 'Expands' Paper Money By $80,000,000

Treasury Denies Move Is Inflation Although It Is Double Cost of Silver

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 — The Government's silver nationalization step took on a slightly more inflationary aspect today as the treasury prepared to issue approximately $80,000,000 of silver certificates on the basis of the full statutory value of silver stocks—$1.29 an ounce—held prior to approval of the silver purchase Act.

But while it was hoped this would be sufficient to allay the demand of inflationist groups for drastic inflation, it was the opinion of Treasury officials that it could scarcely be considered inflation. The move was described rather as "expansion" than inflation. At the same time it was strongly intimated that no further steps in this direction are contemplated.

The Treasury's decision to issue more silver certificates was announced last night after a White House conference between the newly returned President and Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Morgenthau left for New York immediately thereafter.

Drop in Bucket

The Treasury's tendency to discount the inflationary implications of the move was based on the relative insignificance of an increase of $80,000,000 in currency as compared to the total of $5,373,000,000 now in circulation. Proportionately speaking, the increase is small.

The new order does not involve silver to be acquired under the nationalization step. The $80,000,000 will be derived by issuing certificates against free—that is, unpledged—silver bullion already in the Treasury at the statutory rate of $1.29 an ounce.

The Treasury holds 62,000,000 ounces of silver now. While under statutory limitations this will permit the issuance of only $80,000,000 in certificates, most of this silver was purchased at less than 50 cents an ounce. The Treasury has been paying 64.5 cents for newly-mined silver, but the market price for the balance. The difference will consti-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Farmers Fight Price Control Of Short Crop

Seek to Prevent Federal Move in Order to Recoup Past Losses

Shortage Is Acute

Food Enough, Wallace Says, but It Will Be High, With Some Profiteering Possible

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—With the corn crop burned up by drought at the rate of more than 16,000,000 bushels a day during the last month and the total grain crop the lowest in 30 years, the nation now faces the possibility of materially higher prices for certain foods during the coming winter.

After looking over the Department of Agriculture's August crop report, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, predicted certain price increases next winter coupled with a danger of profiteering and speculation.

"There won't be the customary number of sirloin steaks and pork chops this winter," the Secretary said, but he denied the possibility of a real food shortage. "Prices," he explained, "will be materially higher on certain foodstuffs, but I am doubtful that the price of food as a whole will be materially higher."

Price Control Opposed

Farmers in the Midwest are said to be reading with concern reports that the Government will attempt to keep prices down, because, with a large part of the crops destroyed, they feel they must get all they can for what they have to sell. They believe that if the price of foodstuffs is let alone, they will have a better showing.

Mr. Wallace indicated that the Administration's campaign against undue price increases will be centered, not only on the farm, but on the middle man. He predicts that "the price received by the farmers will not represent as high a percentage of the consumer's dollar as this year."

The August crop estimate includes the following facts:

All crops declined nearly 11 per cent during July.

The corn crop, smallest since 1894, now stands at 1,607,108,000 bushels, compared with an average of 2,516,307 bushels during the five years, 1927-1931.

Other Crops are Down

Wheat has increased slightly over expectations a month ago, but is still only 55 per cent of average production.

Late crops, including cotton, grain sorghums, buckwheat, potatoes, sugar beets, apples and some late canning crops, have been seriously affected.

Pasture conditions averaged only 39.6 per cent of normal on Aug. 1.

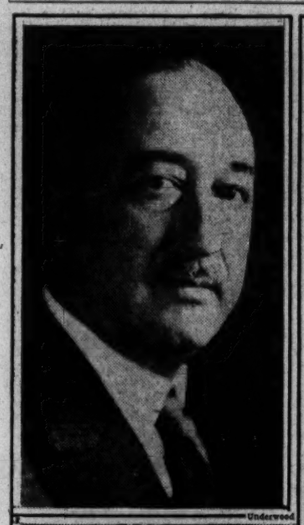
Yields of 32 principal crops are 22 per cent below the yields of the last 13 years.

Hay production is expected to be 27 per cent lower and grain sorghum 16 per cent lower than any time in the last 15 years. Chinch bugs were given a share of the blame for the short crop of oats.

With farm surpluses which have kept farmers poor for many years now practically erased, the agricul-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

They Made Wheels Go Round in Cuba



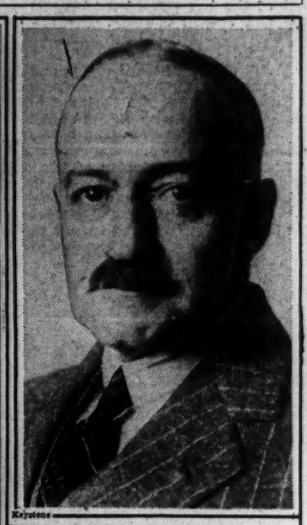
Underwood

Orestes Ferrara
Former Ambassador to the United States

Grau San Martin
Former President

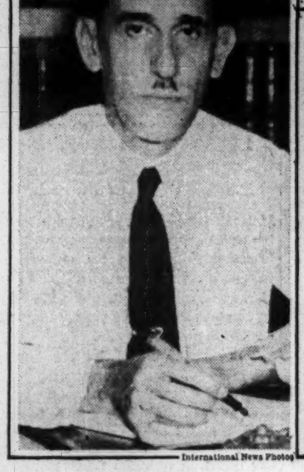
Acme P & A

Jefferson Caffery (Right) and President Mendieta
American Ambassador With Cuban Chief Executive



Keystone

Carlos Manuel de Cespedes
Former President



International News Photo

Gen. Mario G. Menocal
Former President

Wide World

Col. Fulgencio Batista
Commander of Cuban Army

Wide World

Gen. Gerardo Machado
Former President

A. F. of L. Pushes Aluminum Strike Of 15,000 Workers

Mediation Board Fails to Prevent Walkout Over Demands

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—A strike in all plants of the Aluminum Company of America went into effect yesterday, called by the Aluminum Workers' Council after weeks of fruitless efforts to reach an agreement.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor, asserting the walkout was decided upon as a last resort, said it was authorized by the federation because "the company has failed to make any concession to the workers' demands."

The National Labor Relations Board tried unsuccessfully to effect a settlement in the controversy. A board official said the members were engaged at a hearing on another labor dispute when word of the aluminum strike call was received.

Board May Intervene

It was explained the board's connection with the dispute between the aluminum company, controlled by the powerful and wealthy Mellon family, and its unionized employees had been merely that of a mediator. Whether it would exercise its powers in an attempt to avert the strike was regarded as probable, although the time for action was short. The strike originally had been set for July 25 but was postponed pending mediation efforts.

Mr. Boris Shiskin of the American Federation of Labor, who announced the calling of the strike, said the demands of the workers included the check-off system of collecting union dues, a seniority rule and a universal wage system which would give employees performing similar operations the same wage scale in each of the company plants.

Demands Refused

He denied the workers demanded a closed-shop agreement.

The company has rejected each of the demands, he said.

Mr. Shiskin said the strike would affect plants of the company in East St. Louis, Ill., New Kensington, Penna., Arnold, Penna., Logan's Ferry, Penna., Massena, N. Y., Baden, N. C., and Alcoa, Tenn.

The federation official added that approximately 15,000 workers are involved by the strike order.

Two Men Injured In Aluminum Strike

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11 (AP)—Picket lines surrounded three strike-closed Aluminum Company of America plants in the Pittsburgh district today, marking the first day in an employees' walkout in which two men already have been injured, and another arrested.

Representatives of the nearly 4000 employees at the company's plants at New Kensington, Arnold and Logan's Ferry are demanding through their workers' union a "closed shop" contract and recognition of the union as the workers' collective-bargaining agency.

Mills Bar Sales to Germany As Britain Makes Agreement To Insure Future Payments

Review of Critical Week in Europe Ends on Prediction That Poland Exacts Permanent League Seat for Soviet Vote; U. S. Silver Policy Causes Boom

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 11—England has now joined the list of countries which have established the voluntary "clearing-house" system to enable trade debts to be paid, despite Germany's restrictions on dealings in foreign exchange.

For the time being, however, the agreement, the text of which is published today, is likely to remain in abeyance. The agreement refers only to future transactions, and British cotton manufacturers who are owed it is said nearly £1,000,000 for goods already delivered have unanimously decided not to sell anything more to Germany until they are paid. Coal exporters are expected to take a similar line.

When this difficulty has been overcome, the exchange agreement, as it is called, should enable the two countries to increase their mutual trade, it is believed.

The way it works is that German importers pay in Reichsmarks what they owe the British exporter into a special fund standing in the name of the Bank of England at the Reichsbank. The Bank of England sells these Reichsmarks for pounds sterling to British firms owing money to German exporters. The pounds which the Bank of England thus obtains are used to pay what is owing to the British exporter.

Silver Policy Gives Concern

President Roosevelt's new silver policy has caused a certain amount of unsettlement on European bourses. The first result was to send the price of silver shares soaring. There was also a little boomlet in London in gold shares owing to the belief that Roosevelt's action was a prelude to a further installment of inflation. As a result the exchange value of the dollar depreciated, thus tending to halt the rise in silver in terms of sterling and gold currencies.

An important unforseen factor was heavy selling by Chinese silverholders which helped to arrest the rise.

Ultimately the price closed almost unchanged at 21 7-16d. The Roosevelt price is about three pence higher.

Danzig-Poland Agreement

An agreement has been reached between Poland and Danzig whereby the latter will henceforth participate in the Polish import quota instead of having a separate quota as hitherto.

This settles a lengthy dispute which has caused much ill feeling. Danzig was formerly in the habit of buying semimanufactured goods in Germany, putting finishing touches in Danzig, then selling them to Poland as Danzig-made goods. The Poles allege that when they stopped this traffic considerable contraband trade developed through Danzig, which is technically within the Polish customs area though it has its own customs officials.

The present agreement, it is hoped, will end smuggling and allow a resumption of the legitimate "processing" by Danzigers of German products. The agreement covers two years from Sept. 1 and will continue for a further year unless six months' notice is given.

Hankey on Empire Tour

Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary of the Committee on Imperial Defence and of the British cabinet, sailed for Australia by way of South Africa on what is partly a diplomatic mission, though officially he has merely gone to attend the centenary celebrations at Melbourne. There is no doubt, however, that the question of imperial defense at the moment

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Hapsburg Restoration Isn't Up to Austria, Starhemberg Declares

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Aug. 11—No responsible person believes in the possibility of restoring the Hapsburgs at present, Prince Ernst Ruedigan von Starhemberg told the press in an interview here.

Prince von Starhemberg said he considered at least 90 per cent of the Austrian population would prefer the Hapsburg monarchy to a National Socialist régime.

However, the Hapsburg restoration is a European and not an Austrian question, he added. It closely affects too many other countries besides Austria for Austria to try to decide it on its own responsibility. The Little Entente in particular has to be taken into account, he declared.

Thus, despite the fact that Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, the new Chancellor, is a more ardent monarchist than his predecessor, Dr. Dollfuss, it appears unlikely there will be any attempt to enthrone Archduke Otto for the time being—at any rate until the new constitution has given Austria an opportunity to express itself on the question. The possibility of a coup d'état, of course, is not ruled out, but few believe it to be imminent.

Vice Chancellor Denies Italian Visit Official

ROME, Aug. 11 (AP)—Prince Ernst Ruedigar von Starhemberg, Vice Chancellor of Austria, arrived here at noon today from Vienna.

It was generally believed that his trip was made in order that he might confer with Premier Benito Mussolini on the question of Austrian security, although this explanation was denied in official quarters.

The official explanation is that the purpose of the trip was to visit the camp of several hundred Austrian youths on vacation at Ostia as guests of the Italian Government.

Cuba Is Prepared To Keep Peace On National Holiday

Police and Army Mobilize to Meet Possible Trouble on Machado Day

HAVANA, Aug. 11 (AP)—Cuba's army and police completed special precautions today against possible outbreaks on the national holiday tomorrow, the anniversary of the downfall of Former President Machado.

All leaves were canceled and troops were held in barracks for any emergency. There have been widespread rumors that trouble would develop on the anniversary.

District army commanders from the interior conferred last night with Col. Fulgencio Batista, commander-in-chief of the army, and received final instructions.

Although tomorrow was proclaimed a national holiday, "Liberty Day," by the Cabinet, all forms of public assemblies have been prohibited.

Early today the army seized a large stock of arms on the farm of Senor Antonio Lopez, father of the inspector general of jails and prisons for the National Government, near Santiago.

The Government has announced pensions for widows, mothers and children of men slain in opposing General Machado.

Cuba, Year Following Machado Flight, Finds Itself Still Muddled

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (By the U. P.)—Cuba one year ago tomorrow drove Gen. Gerardo Machado from the Presidency, and today finds itself in the throes of a "post-dictatorial" era, with the ultimate solution of its complex political, social and economic problems still in doubt.

On the Saturday afternoon of Aug. 12, 1933, the "glorious revolution" culminated in Machado's dramatic airplane flight to Nassau. The revolution, however, was unsuccess-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Aug. 11, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 11
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Progress in Education ..... 4 and 5
Interior Decoration and Antiques 6
The Home Forum 7
Waiting Hours (With Danish Translation)
News of Art, Music and the Theater 10
Weather 11
Events Tonight 11
Radio Time-Table 11
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

The mystery of First Papers and Second Papers is cleared up for the immigrant, in today's installment of the "You and the Law" series, on the Progress in Education Page.

A back-to-nature trend is observable in modern lamps and vases, as will be noted on the Interior Decoration and Antiques Page.

Odell Shepard is back, on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, another Parable of Safed the Sage, and the Casual Day.

U. S.-Russian Talk on Debts Reaches Crisis

Washington Refuses to Promise New Credits for Soviet Payment

Johnson 'On Trial'

Chief of NRA Faces Charge of 'Firing' Union Head Without Due Cause

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—With President Roosevelt back at his desk in the White House, the government machine began to pick up speed today.

But its motion was as yet far from that of a well-oiled, carefully coordinated system. It could not adjust itself immediately to the President's personal buoyancy and enthusiasm.

People of the Capital have not seen the cheering crowds out West which determined Mr. Roosevelt to his leftward course. Instead they stayed here and wrestled with eastern reaction—and imbibed a conservatism during the past month which cannot be adjusted over night to the new direction of White House leadership.

Strains could be felt here and there as the whole complex system felt the impact of the revivified Roosevelt drive. First outward evidence was a Treasury announcement that $80,000,000 of new silver certificates would be issued. This was at direct variance with what Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced would be Treasury policy less than two weeks ago.

In other places the effect of the impact had not yet become apparent, but it was in the atmosphere everywhere. Washington lacks the optimism of the President. It lacks the faith of the West. The summer months have seen the growth of skepticism here. The President's bronzed and cheerful party touches an incongruous note.

The White House immediately became the center of the day's activity—as has always been true when an aggressive President of the Roosevelt type is in town. Cabinet officers and lesser officials trooped in and out as they did in early bustling New Deal days. Other incidents consisted of an impasse in Soviet debt negotiations, a disagreement between the Treasury and Alcohol Control Administration over liquor taxes, and General Johnson's trial for violating one of his own NRA laws.

Soviet Debts: The crucial stage in negotiations over settlement of debts and claims between the United States and Soviet Russia has been reached. It is stated by Mr. R. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary of State, that "We will know within a few days whether there is any prospect of a settlement."

Although neither American nor Russian negotiators would reveal the actual causes of what is undoubtedly an impasse, there is little room for doubt. Observers are confident the differences arise from the insistence of the Soviets to link debt payments with new loans from this country.

The Russians are understood authoritatively to propose to repay a portion of old debt claims in the form of excess interest on new loans to be granted them. This almost indefinite postponement of any repayments as well as the fact that it would be linked with large new loans, is believed to have been flatly rejected by United States negotiators. Undoubtedly some counter-proposal has been made which is equally unacceptable to the Russians.

For the moment there is every evidence that the United States is not prepared to haggle much more. Officials have reached the point where they seem disposed to say, "Take it or leave it." Until a settlement is reached the United States will loan no money to Russia for trade. The Administration is apparently perfectly willing to postpone this just as long as the Soviet Government cares to.

General Johnson on Trial: Many an American employer has faced labor relations boards for charges of unfairness and discrimination against his workers during the past year as a result of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's NRA rules and regulations. Today General Johnson knows how it feels. He was on trial—by proxy—before the National Labor Relations Board for alleged violation of Section 7A of the National Recovery Act.

The undisputed facts of the case are that Mr. John Donovan, former head of the NRA's labor union, was "fired" by the general at a time when he was heading a delegation of union employees in protest against the dismissal of another individual. The actual dismissal took place when Mr. Donovan and his committee insisted on carrying their complaint direct to the general and finally forced their way into his office.

The general was represented before the board by an NRA attorney who said the general had been unable to come in person due to more pressing matters. He contended that Mr. Donovan's dismissal was warranted

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Wenham's Initiative Rewarded

An Appeal for Sky Riding

Police Radio Traps 2 Burglars

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Recovery

Prize For Initiative

Assuming the cost of putting a recovery theory into practice, Wenham today was jubilant that the ERA had become enthusiastic over its attempt, would stand the expense hereafter.

Growing of vegetables has been a first-class aid to the needy for the past two summers. To make this food spread out through the year calls for canning.

So Wenham set up a canning plant. Local residents could bring their surplus produce and have it canned for their own use. During July it produced 1300 cans of vegetables with the loss of only three cans. Besides its contribution to food supply, the July canning gave 95 hours of labor to a number of persons.

The State ERA, delighted at finding the very kind of work it wants to start inaugurated by a town on its own initiative, has agreed to purchase the cans and supply the produce for a major program of canning. The finished goods will be stored and distributed during the winter to needy families.

To Wenham ERA Administrator Samuel Conary and Town Treasurer Mary Q. Cole goes chief credit for the achievement, they having organized various groups to coöperate and furnish funds and utensils.

Vacation Boom

High hopes were held by New England recreational people that this summer would see a definite increase in business. Today they had realization rather than hopes, could report the best summer since the boom year of 1929, according to the New England Council.

Summer schools for art, music, dancing have had excellent patronage. Summer theaters have leaped into prominence with profit. These added to New England's natural attractions have drawn many visitors from outside New England, have given New Englanders themselves new incentive to see more of their country.

Census Employment Figures

Report from towns around Worcester have shown exceptional recovery in employment. Today the Massachusetts Unemployment Census presents figures on Southbridge which shows 90 per cent of its workers employed. With a population of 16,125, it has 7118 workers, of which only 8.2 per cent are reorted as without employment.

Northboro with 869 workers reports 19.7 per cent as unemloyed.

Women

An Appeal for Sky-Riding

Amelia Earhart came to Boston today, stopped long enough to say hello and dry her clothes, sped off for the East Boston Airport and a Boston & Maine plane to Bangor.

She's not on a vacation jaunt though. She's going to Bangor, Waterville and Augusta to give some 600 women an airplane ride, show them it's safe and comfortable. It's all part of the B. & M.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Wenham's Initiative Rewarded

An Appeal for Sky Riding

Police Radio Traps 2 Burglars

(Continued from Page 1)

campaign to make women air-minded, and the special occasion is the completion of the first year's service of the Bangor to Boston airline.

Examination of the passenger record won't show an overflow business so far, but the B. & M. reports progress in its effort to build up air transportation. The pioneering move is encouraging to rail officials. They believe they should do the "ice breaking," pay for the losses for a while, then reap the benefits of air travel when it begins to pay.

Miss Earhart says even bad weather is no longer a great hazard n flying.

Miscellaneous

Lost: A Horned Lady

Many a cruising motorcar patrolman started in surprise last night when he happened to hear something about "blue eyes, and the lady has horns." Convinced he had heard wrongly, he listened for the repeat. Then came the message:

Missing from her home in Concord, Mass., since 4:08 p. m., Aug. 10, one Holstein cow, black and white. Her weight is 1400 pounds. She has light complexion, blue eyes, and the lady has horns. She is quite a heavy milker. The owner's name is R. A. McAdoo, Strawberryhill Road, Concord.

Having been educated to believe that cows had very deep, calm brown eyes, a blue-eyed cow was something to conjure with. Look as hard as they could, today produced no patrolman who had seen a blue-eyed cow who was a lady.

★ ★ ★

Circular Circus in Dorchester

Motorists at Columbia Circle had a circus yesterday. A burlap bag hopped and humped about in the midst of traffic. A police officer, eyes wide open in amazement, started after the object. Suddenly out of the bag popped a 25-pound pig and started running. The policeman followed. City workers joined in.

Traffic stopped. 'Round and 'round went the chase. Finally Charles Ross, a Metropolitan District Commission worker, landed plump on top of the pig. The race was over. The officer untangled the traffic.

Then came the question of what to do with the pig. A serious roadside court of claims was set up. Finally it was decided that since a Metropolitan District man had caught it, it should come under the jurisdiction of the District. Ross took it to headquarters for safekeeping until the owner is found.

★ ★ ★

Parking and Railing

In-town dwellers have often been annoyed to find the curb in front of their homes filled with cars. To Miss Mary E. Smith of Newbury Street this became particularly annoying.

Yesterday the annoyance had ended in her appearance at the court and a fine of $15 on a rare old Massachusetts charge of being a "common railer and a brawler."

According to the police records, having purchased her house two years ago, parking soon became a prime source of annoyance. She started to post signs on her door and in her windows saying "No Parking—Hydrant—Police Take Notice." While she could protest the parking, the hydrant was actually 52 feet from her door.

Last summer she had the curb painted a bright yellow, the sign of a loading area. Since this must be done only by police permission she was haled into court and fined.

Lately she has been going out and tagging cars with home-made signs, arguing with their drivers much to her neighbors' dismay. Finally Miss Smith attacked a woman with an umbrella when she stopped to park, accompanying her strokes with loud railing.

Yesterday besides complaining neighbors even the owner of a nearby hotel protested, saying that Miss Smith's railing had driven patrons away from his hostelry. After fining her, Judge Frankland W. L. Miles of the Roxbury Court solemnly warned Miss Smith not to appear in court again on similar charges.

Crime Control

Early Morning Capture

Foxboro's patrolman, Henry Hansen, cruising in a police car at 3 o'clock this morning, saw a lone parked car. In it were a pile of new automobile accessories, several five-gallon cans of oil and a bank book of a garage employee he knew, according to the Associated Press.

Suspicious, he cruised about, heard a noise in the rear of a store. He went to investigate. Suddenly and viciously attacked by two men, he shot. One attacker was killed, the other wounded. The police chief across the way came running to Hansen's aid.

Both men were found to have come from Stoughton and the car filled with stolen accessories was identified as theirs. The wounded man had a police record, had escaped from jail in 1932. The officer's wounds were slight.

★ ★ ★

Two More for Radio

Boston's new radio system is still piling up records of prompt work. Two different calls came in early this morning. Each was answered within a minute. Each resulted in the arrest of burglars.

★ ★ ★

A Trail of Pennies

Yesterday's Lowell bank robbery had evolved into practical clews today. A car believed to have been used by the robbers was found carrying several well-marked fingerprints. Small boys found some pennies, walking on found more. Continuing their penny-guided walk they finally came upon two boxes in a field which were identified as part of the loot.

★ ★ ★

Opportunities for All

Most criminals today are found to be around 20 years of age. Judge John J. Phelan of the Lynn District Court has found the majority of the boys in the Lynn House of Correction to be only 17 to 18 years of age.

Graduates of pool rooms and street corners, they make ideal recruits for the hardened criminal ranks. Sent to reformatories, 99 out of 100 graduate into state's prison.

Says Judge Phelan: Some people take an interest in these misguided boys, but more of this type of assistance is needed. If there is a boy in your neighborhood who has been involved with the police, keep a watchful eye on him. It will mean much more than compelling him to report weekly to the local police station's probation officer where he will get acclimated to the courts.

Labor Leader

John F. Gatelee
Heads Massachusetts Federation of Labor

'Vertical' Union Gets Close Vote Of State Labor

Left-Wing Group Hits Craft Union Tenet of A. F. of L.

A vote of 102 to 62 to accept a resolution favoring the "vertical," or complete unionization of an entire industry, when it is clear that the "craft" union, which is the traditional setup of the American Federation of Labor, is inadequate, was passed yesterday at the closing sessions of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor at the Hotel Bradford. The "vertical" type of union allows the full power of the union to be used to control the unorganized workers in any industry.

The closeness of the vote was taken to indicate that the left wing of the American Federation of Labor is getting stronger and in time may upset the "craft" union setup of the national organization.

Warm Debate

A committee headed by Mr. E. A. Johnson of Boston favored adherence to the policy of the American Federation of Labor in granting federal charters to unions where no craft union has jurisdiction over the particular workers seeking a charter. A federal union, in labor parlance, is one chartered directly by the national federation, and no jurisdiction is held over it by any national or international craft union.

In the election of officers which was the closing business of the session which lasted one week, Mr. John F. Gatelee, president of the Springfield Central Labor Union, was elected president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. The vote polled by Mr. Gatelee was 136, with Mr. E. A. Johnson, secretary of the Building Trades Council of Boston, opposing him, receiving 100 votes. The debate over the vertical and craft union issue waxed so warm that the election of officers came in the very late hours of the final session.

Watt to Be Delegate

A close fight developed in the election of three officers on the board of vice-presidents allotted to Boston and its vicinity. Mr. John Carroll of the Boston Cement Finishers' Union headed the ticket with 151 votes, with Mr. J. Arthur Moriarty of the Boston Typographical Union and Mr. Michael J. O'Hare of the Boston Street Carmen's Union tying for second and third places.

Mr. Robert J. Watt of Lawrence, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, was reelected secretary-treasurer and legislative agent, as well as delegate to represent the state federation at the American Federation of Labor conference to be held in San Francisco in October.

U. S. Expands Paper Money

(Continued from Page 1)

tute a Treasury profit or seignorage, which will be shown on the Treasury balance sheet as an asset. It actually cost the Treasury $46,900,000 to acquire the 62,000,000 ounces.

It had previously been said that the Treasury would print certificates against this silver only up to the amount of its actual cost to the Treasury. The new plan almost doubles the amount of currency to be issued against this silver.

What will be done with the new silver to be acquired under the nationalization move is not yet clear. As far as is known, that plan is still to issue currency against it only at the rate of 50.01 cents an ounce. It is estimated that about 200,000,000 ounces will be acquired. At the 50-cent rate this would mean about $100,000,000 of new currency in addition to the $80,000,000—still a relatively small expansion of total currency in circulation.

Significant inflation from silver purchases, it is explained, would result only if the Treasury were to embark on an extensive silver purchase program in world markets, as to which there is apparently no present intention.

The Treasury explained in its announcement that while "Seignorage" was now appearing in its statement as a separate item for the first time, it had always been carried on Treasury receipt accounts.

"Since the beginning of the Government," the statement explained, "the Treasury has received a total of $387,000,000 in seignorage which hitherto had been included in the daily statement under the item 'other miscellaneous.'"

It was this unusual listing of seignorage as a separate item which resulted in the explanation of the new silver policy. Yesterday's statement listed it at $6,136,421. This is the Treasury's profit on its silver purchases.

The Washington Day

(Continued from Page 1)

by his record, the charges against him being "inefficiency and insubordination."

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Trimming the Blue Eagle—General Johnson notified NRA employees that some reduction of personnel is imminent. He assured them, however, that as far as possible all dismissed employees would be transferred to other government agencies which at the moment are expanding. Contraction of the NRA follows virtual completion of the code making task.

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Liquor Taxes: Mr. Joseph H. Choate, head of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration, left for a vacation, having at the last moment urged once more a reduction in federal liquor taxes as the best remedy for bootlegging.

It was the first time since Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, took a firm stand for law enforcement without tax reduction, that a prominent official connected with the liquor problem has again voiced the contention of the liquor trade that taxes must come down.

Mr. Choate, when reminded of the Treasury Secretary's stand, agreed that Mr. Morgenthau had taken a logical position, in view of the fact that the excise tax on liquor cannot be changed without act of Congress, and the tariff cannot be changed without negotiation of reciprocal trade treaties. He insisted, however, that "the best way to attack the bootlegger is to attack him with every gun you've got." He considered lower taxes the most effective weapon of all.

Federal Agents Act To Stem Liquor Tide At Borders of Maine

BANGOR, Maine, Aug. 11 (AP)—A determined campaign to stem the flow of liquor importations into Maine from adjoining states which have legalized alcoholic beverages has been undertaken by the Federal Government, District Attorney John D. Clifford disclosed last night.

The object of the drive, Mr. Clifford said, was to bar all liquor importations except those intended for bona fide medicinal, sacramental, or mechanical purposes.

Eighteen federal agents went into action last night, patroling highways leading into the state. The agents were instructed to record the name of the consignee of every liquor shipment they found being brought into Maine. In each case, it was said, an investigation will be conducted to determine whether the liquor was actually ordered by the person to whom it was addressed and whether it was intended for legal purposes.

"This is merely translating into action in the state of Maine, the general policy of the Federal Administration to furnish protection to dry states," Mr. Clifford said.

Excess-Strength Beer Seized at Portland

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 11 (AP)—Coincident with the seizure yesterday of 100 cases of allegedly over-strength beer, federal authorities announced a policy of strict surveillance of beer shipments from Massachusetts and other states where full strength brew is legal.

The beer seized was taken from the Dirigo Bottling Company's plant here. The same firm lost its wholesale dispensing license earlier this week as a result of a previous seizure of reputedly high-powered brew.

Cotton Mills Bar Sales to Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

looms large in the eyes of both British and Dominion statesmen and Sir Maurice is particularly competent to speak of such matters. His journey, it is understood, will take him to Canada and New Zealand, as well as Africa and Australia.

The imminence of the naval conference makes it necessary for Britain to correlate its policy with that of the Dominions. Australia and New Zealand are particularly interested in Singapore and to Canada the question of close understanding with the United States is equally vital. It is also necessary to reach an agreement regarding the air forces of the Dominions and Britain.

It is significant that Sir Maurice's voyage attracts far keener attention and speculation in Europe than in England itself. It is unlikely that dramatic developments will come from these quiet conversations, but so pivotal is Britain in world problems that no exploratory move can escape remark.

Soviet Action Protested

The whole German press today protests against the action of the Soviet Government forbidding activities of the philanthropic organization "Brothers-in-Distress," which exists to aid German-Russian colonists on the Volga and elsewhere.

An arrangement was made with Torgsin, the Soviet Trading Company, whereby German-Russians would be supplied with food packets in return for German marks sent from Berlin.

For a long time the work seemed to proceed harmoniously but at the beginning of May, the Soviet Government accused "Brothers-in-Distress" of anti-Soviet propaganda.

A campaign in the Soviet press and wireless against the organization followed. Finally the Soviet Government forbade its activities although it was stated that persons in Russia would not be prevented from receiving individual packets for money from abroad.

It is stated here that the need for aid this year is greater than ever owing to the bad Russian harvest.

The Brothers-in-Distress Committee also denies any participation in politics.

Cardinal Innitzer of Vienna has played a special rôle in public appeals of this society.

Poland Exacts Price?

A permanent seat on the League or Nations Council in lieu of the semi-permanent place to which Poland had hitherto been elected annually is understood to be Warsaw's price for coming in on the eastern pact of mutual assistance which the Monitor reported earlier in the week.

Important negotiations are now in progress in Paris. The Quay d'Orsay, it is known, is favorable to Warsaw's aspirations and so is Russia. Will all the other 54 League governments agree to Poland's elevation to the rank of a great power as the price of the Polish vote helping Soviet Russia into the League and bringing the Eastern Locarno a step nearer?

It is on this note that an unusually critical week for Europe closes.

Reich Delegates in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uru. Aug. 11 (By U. P.)—The German commercial mission headed by Herr Otto Carl Keip prepared yesterday to begin negotiations with a special Uruguayan commission. Trade relations, especially frozen credits, will be studied. The Reich group arrived Aug. 9 from Buenos Aires.

Cuba Is Prepared To Keep Peace On National Holiday

(Continued from Page 1)

ful in maintaining its cohesiveness of purpose once its objective was accomplished, and as a result, Cuba has suffered a series of internal struggles.

Lynchings, battles, sniping, murders, bombings and suicides have taken a toll of nearly 800 persons in this one year. Six Presidents have held office with terms ranging from a few hours to several months. The only institution which has maintained some degree of unity has been the army, since Sept. 5, 1933 under the command of Col. Fulgencio Batista who was a sergeant-stenographer in the days of Machado.

The six Presidents have been as follows: Gen. Gerardo Machado y Morales—hailed as the savior of the nation when he assumed office in 1925. Through forcible changes in the Constitution and an iron rule, he prolonged his term, and was set to be President until 1935. The country rose against him, and after opposition leaders returned to Cuba from exile to participate in "mediation conferences" arranged by American Ambassador Sumner Welles, this movement intensified. A general strike in Havana was followed by a mutiny of the colonels, and Machado's downfall.

Gen. Alberto Herrera held office a few hours after Machado's "resignation." He had been War Minister and assumed the Presidency—in theory—to pass it down to the new régime, in accordance with constitutional provisions.

Señor Carlos Manuel de Cespedes became President on the night of Aug. 12, when General Herrera resigned. The United States quickly recognized the régime. On Sept. 5, 1933, the Sergeants' Revolution, led by Fulgencio Batista, overthrew the de Cespedes Government.

Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, one of the first to go into exile during Machado, became President after the coup of Sept. 5. Washington refused to recognize his government. Under pressure from Batista, Grau resigned on Jan. 15, 1934.

Dr. Carlos Hevia, a graduate of Annapolis, and a cabinet officer under Grau, was President for 48 hours. In the confusion, the left-wing temporarily was in control, and Dr. Hevia was put in the palace, but Batista quickly saw to it that he "resign."

Col. Carlos Mendieta, a veteran of the War of Independence, and leader of the Nationalist Party, followed Dr. Hevia. At first he governed with a wide coalition, but after the "Sunday Massacre" in June, when members of the ABC on parade were shot down, the ABC withdrew its support.

During Colonel Mendieta's administration, Cuba secured recognition from the United States, obtained a $4,000,000 loan in Washington, the Platt Amendment was abrogated, the duty of Cuban sugar reduced in half, negotiations for a reciprocal trade treaty started. Unrest, however, still prevails.

Protest Cuban Phone Grab

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 11 (By U. P.)—The American-owned Cuban Telephone Company, whose properties were seized by the Government after a long labor dispute, will protest the action through the Washington State Department instead of through the United States Embassy here, it was leraned today. The $28,000,000 concern is an affiliate of the International Telephone & Telegraph Co.

G.O.P. Chief Awaits New-Deal Extension

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 (AP)—Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, speculated today on whether a passage in President Roosevelt's Green Bay address indicated the "start of a third party" or "an amalgamation."

During his speech, the Chief Executive had thanked "Bob La Follette," Republican independent up for reëlection on a new party ticket, as well as Democratic Senator Mr. Ryan Duffy, for their "excellent cooperation" in the administration program.

"Do you see in the speech a declaration that the new-deal program is going to be a permanent governmental system?" Mr. Fletcher was asked.

"Yes," said the Republican leader, "I'd say that was the plain implication—that the basic recovery measures will be made permanent."

Would Senator Borah take the stump for the Republicans?

"I think he'll take the stump for himself," said Mr. Fletcher. "My talk with him was very satisfactory."

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Just Politics

As Thursday, Sept. 20, the date of the final party primaries in Massachusetts approaches, the crop of candidates for the 40 State Senatorships and the 240 places in the House of Representatives is fast growing and papers are being filed thick and fast with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Mr. Frederic W. Cook.

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But developments far from routine are in the immediate offing. Not six weeks of the primary campaign remains for the battlers for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole and former Mayor James M. Curley cannot fairly be said to have locked horns as yet.

Mr. Curley is eager for the fray. Those who know General Cole best know that he was none too eager to get into this campaign at all. He told friends before Senator David I. Walsh picked out the General as the best and most likely Democrat to contend with Mr. Curley for the gubernatorial nomination that he was "happy" in his position as state trustee of the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

But Senator Walsh thought General Cole's military record as well as reasons such as "ticket racial balance" made it imperative that the General "sacrifice his happiness for the good of the party."

Gov. Joseph B. Ely would have much preferred Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, city counselor of Newton and former PWA commissioner here, for the candidacy for Governor. The United States Senator, however, prevailed, and once again General Cole has had to go over the top, this time followed by a heterogeneous army of Democratic politicians.

Mr. Curley was delighted at developments. With Governor Ely repeatedly, in different parts of the country, criticizing the New Deal, and Senator Walsh practicing that discreet silence he has perfected to the nth degree as regards things federal and administratively, Mr. Curley has been insisting that General Cole declare himself. So far he hasn't done this very audibly.

How the National Administration looks upon the situation in Massachusetts is not revealed, as yet. It's a fight to the finish between the Walsh-Ely forces and the James M. Curley part of the Democracy. The score board shows Mr. Curley as the unchallenged original Franklin D. Roosevelt political friend and champion. Against him is arrayed the pre-Roosevelt Old Guard represented by Messrs. Walsh, Ely and Collector Joseph A. Maynard.

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It would seem that those officials and prominent members of the American Federation of Labor who have taken exception to the legislative career of Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican nominee for the Governorship, would take Mr. Bacon at his word and ask him to meet them to justify himself and to prove to them that he had never been a foe to organized labor.

I know the people would like to see just this thing done. If it isn't, it looks too much like shadow boxing to be pleasant to the eye. Let organized labor and Mr. Bacon meet and talk it out.

Farmers Protest Control of Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

ture adjustment administration will soon be ready to announce changes in its program for next year.

Sees Modified Control

Secretary Wallace expects the control to be "greatly modified." He continues to make it plain, however, that the Government will not relinquish its control altogether. If farmers are not restrained in their planting next year in some way, the surplus might soon accumulate again.

The bureau of agricultural economics reported today that the volume of farm products exported from the United States in June was the lowest for any corresponding June in the last two decades.

To help farmers overcome the consequences of the drought, the Administration has instituted a seed-buying program.

Funds have been made available from the emergency drought appropriation to purchase adequate supplies of foundation seed stock for next year. A seed procurement office has been set up in Minneapolis with branches in other cities. Seed purchased thus far includes wheat, oats and barley and purchase of flaxseed and seeds of legumes is being considered.

Reich Farmers Balk At Delivering High Qualities of Grain

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (AP)—A definite shortage of feed grains in Germany was reported today by foreign agricultural observers returning here from a tour of the provinces.

This shortage and the consequent fear that farmers would use bread grains to feed livestock, in the opinion of these observers, prompted the new system of compulsory delivery of cereals introduced by the National Socialist Government.

The compulsory delivery is closely patterned after the Russian methods, requiring farmers to deliver by specified dates at the beginning of the new crop year fixed percentages of the cereals delivered in the old crop year.

Balk at Pressure

Rumors already are current here, however, that the farmers are beginning to balk at this coercion, delivering only cheaper qualities of bread grains for the time being.

Since German farmers are accustomed to feed a certain amount of rye to livestock, they can make ready use of bread grains, it was pointed out, to the detriment of the human food supply.

Farmers were reported to be dissatisfied with the system of fixed prices which fail to compensate for losses through prevailing crop shortages.

Advance Stirs Farmers

They are being deprived, it was pointed out, of the natural gain in price levels through increased demand, and the recent advance in prices, amounting to six marks on the ton for rye and ten for wheat, were regarded as inadequate.

Aside from this, agricultural observers are convinced that the recent rains definitely dissipated fears of a basic food shortage in Germany during the coming winter. Whatever rationing occurs, they believe, will be in special imported articles, including fresh vegetables.

The wheat yield, on the other hand, now is placed at 4,230,000 tons, slightly over the estimate made last month, and rye also is expected to surpass earlier estimates.

Things of Interest Can't Be Discussed, Hoover Declares of National Affairs

PALO ALTO, Calif., Aug. 11 (AP)—Sunburned and smiling, former President Hoover declined to discuss national issues with interviewers on his sixtieth birthday anniversary yesterday "because the interesting things are those we can't talk about."

Author of a book soon to be published under the title "The Challenge to Liberty," Mr. Hoover would not say whether he had further writing in mind. It is understood the book will deal critically with Communism, the National Socialists, "regimentation" and other timely issues.

"Facing a battery of news and motion picture cameras, the former President remarked as he agreed to pose: "Anyway, nowadays I only have to do this once or twice a year."

Those who had seen Mr. Hoover here soon after his return from Washington agreed his appearance now was decidedly in contrast with his weary, almost haggard expression in those days.

He had just received thousands of congratulatory telegrams and letters. Friends and neighbors had called to pay their respects. His garden was abloom with a profusion of flowers and his favorite dogs, "Pet" and "Weegie" trailed him as he moved about.

Some of the birthday greetings were from West Branch, Iowa, birthplace of the thirty-first President of the United States.

Mr. Hoover remarked somewhat proudly he had caught the limit of fish each day on a recent piscatorial adventure into Yosemite National Park with former Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde.

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Vast Detail in Crop Control Presents Tremendous Task To Millions of U. S. Farmers

Average City Man Has No Idea Whatever of Complex Nature of Work—Hampered Early Payments to Growers but at No Time Presaged Failure

Agricultural college representatives in the Middle West, whose names cannot be used, have frankly expressed themselves on the question of crop-production control in a series of five articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor. The fourth follows.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—How gigantic the task, how tremendous the detail of carrying through the limitation of the production of crops on a national scale is something that city folk do not sense.

They get their food just the same as ever. To them nothing has changed. They do not visualize the innovation in the age-old routine of agriculture which is being made by millions of farmers.

So vast is the machinery of crop control extending over the greatest agricultural nation in the world that some farm experts have thought the Government's program would bog down of its own weight. They anticipated the detail might swamp it.

Inquiry made by The Christian Science Monitor of men in the colleges of agriculture, however, brings a unanimous denial of such apprehensions.

Neither magnitude of work nor unseen difficulties have led men in the closest touch with the job to find failure in these factors.

Was Staggering Task

Millions of farms have been measured as part of the necessary business of restricting crops and getting rid of the surplus. The amount of work involved in carefully taking the dimensions of innumerable fields has been staggering. No enterprise like it was ever attempted.

"It is hard to appreciate what has been done," writes a college authority. "I heard of one farm in this state on which there were 12 fields of wheat and the average number of sides on each field was 11. This of course is the extreme, but it gives a little idea of the problem."

Many farmers have kept no books It proved hard to figure when there were no figures to start from. Some claimed more than they should, in order to get more government money. Exaggeration had to be scaled down. Delays in getting federal payments to the farmers unexpectedly came on. The task was bigger than it looked.

Glimpses of this unprecedented undertaking are offered in letters received by The Monitor from agricultural college men in first-hand touch with the farmers and the work of crop restriction under the AAA.

No Indication of Failure

From one state came this word:

"There is no indication here of the possible failure of the crop adjustment programs. All work is progressing satisfactorily. There have been some delays in getting parts of the work under way and finished, but in a new and vast effort of this kind, that is to be expected.

"On the whole, it is my opinion that the adjustment programs are working out satisfactorily and that farmers generally are impressed with the idea that this after all is but the first and emergency step in a great movement to adjust the agriculture of the country."

Another farm leader reported:

"It is true that there is a tremendous amount of detail work in connection with carrying out the control work in connection with the wheat, corn-hog and cotton reduction programs, much of which is brought about by lack of definite figures concerning production on the part of many farmers and deliberate over-statement on the part of others.

"Personally, we do not believe that governmental machinery is so cumbersome and slow moving as to threaten the farm program because as above stated, the farmers know that the government will eventually pay and that the checks are worth 100 cents on the dollar when they do arrive."

Complicated by Drought

Another state brought this comment:

"In the view of field men and farmers the present program is complicated and cumbersome. The Administration is making an earnest effort to simplify the program and to expedite it. The situation has been complicated by the extreme drought, several programs are working at once which naturally slows them all down more or less."

Said a college expert in a different state:

"Much of the work of the first year will not require repetition during the life of the present contracts, and will carry over into future contracts.

"While there are numerous expressions of dissatisfaction, due to delay in payments, the thinking farmers realize it is a tremendous task, and furthermore that the total yearly income, rather than the exact date of payment, is the important consideration.

"The multiplicity of contracts is somewhat cumbersome, and if continued indefinitely would result in many farmers becoming dissatisfied with the program. However, the farmers who are taking the most active part in this work realize it is not possible to start a program of such magnitude without some experimenting. They are expecting these early reports to lead to a simplified single contract covering the farm."

Wakened Sense of Fairness

This view is given from another part of the country:

"The wheat situation was a tedious job but a job that was well done and at very small cost, comparatively speaking. The force is now engaged in measuring the fields in accordance with requirements for compliance. There was no more delay in getting the first set of checks than we who were working on the job really expected.

"It was a tremendous undertaking and a very serious job. It is probably fair to say that no single subsidy or indemnity has ever been paid to the farmers of this section that was received with greater consciousness of fairness than were the allotment payments.

"They have resulted in a tremendous increase in the amount of taxes that have been paid, and we are able to see scarcely any evidence of misuse of funds paid under this program.

"In view of the fact that there has been no complaint from consumers, and indeed there has been no increase in the price of bread due to the processing tax, there would appear to be every reason to feel that the wheat program was going over in this section in a pretty satisfactory sort of way."

Hope to Expedite Payment

Further hope for the lifting of some of the detail is indicated in the following:

"It will be remembered that in the early stages of the corn-hog campaign some rash promises were made. Farmers were led to believe that they might receive the first payment checks before Christmas. As Christmas came and passed, it was reported that these first payments would surely be made before the first of March.

"These early promises were impossible of fulfillment. While it is possible that much of the routine in connection with the corn-hog campaign might have been eliminated, the handling of any such gigantic governmental enterprise requires time and a lot of patience."

The vast volume of work to be done is sketched in this report:

"There is a tremendous amount of detail in carrying on the crop control program set up under the Triple A, and this has slowed up benefit payments to a certain extent. However, any situation in which the Government expends money means it must have complete evidence to back up such payment. Our experience in the wheat program has shown us that there was naturally some dissatisfaction from contract signers, who were not close enough to the program to fully understand the details necessary and and the amount of time necessary for such details.

Detail is Hampering

"However, as the program progressed, and checks for wheat were received, most of the signers realized that close checking was necessary for the equitable operation of the program. At the time of the release of the hog quotas in the various counties, we found various criticisms of these quotas, due to the fact that they were below the number of hogs reported by the signed cooperators.

"Those, who fully understand the program, realize that the farmers' records have not been as accurate as they should have been, and that many farmers handed in records which they thought might represent the hogs farrowed during the base period. After the check-up, we realized that some of these had to be deducted It is the expressed purpose of the officials of the program to eliminate all hogs that do not belong in the contract, which takes a considerable amount of time

"The program has been slowed up more than was expected in the beginning, due to no fault of the people concerned. The first slowing up was the large amount of printing required by the various alphabetical programs in the Washington office, which delayed the receiving of the proper blanks by the Triple A. This caused a delay of about three or four weeks in getting the program started.

The large amount of statistical work necessary has taken more time than was anticipated. The quotas have been below the figures reported by the farmers, and this meant added adjustment to individual figures, which takes considerable time.

"Most of the farmers, who have been patient with the program, are anxious for their payments. It is true we have had a number of people who have complained, but these are found in relation to various programs undertaken in nearly every community."

Avoid Hasty Judgment

Too hasty judgment of the effort to control the production of crops should be avoided, advises an agricultural college leader elsewhere:

"The farmers and the public, especially the press, have expected entirely too much of the plan for the control of crop production. The Department of Agriculture under the AAA is blazing a new trail. Necessarily these plans involve a great amount of education and a great amount of detail in administration. Nevertheless, the work is progressing.

"So far as this State is concerned, I think there is no danger of the plan failing because of the detail.

"I have said over and over again to those who have talked with me and written me, that they should not be too hasty in judging this effort to control production, as I believe any fair appraisal of the whole plan will have to wait until the work is completed.

"The extension forces have been responsible for the educational work only, and this has been a tremendous job. Thousands of farmers have not kept farm records and, therefore, have had difficulty in obtaining accurate figures and estimates of sales. If the farmers who have signed these contracts learn one thing, that is to keep accurate farm records, it will be of tremendous value to agriculture and the country.

"The money which is coming to the farmers through various contracts is most acceptable, as they are very short of cash due to the low price of farm products."

Oh, Pshaw!

Keystone

No, the Bearded Man Didn't Strike Her

This Is Just a Photograph of a Rehearsal of "The Six of Calais" with George Bernard Shaw, Himself, Telling an Actress How to Put Over His Idea. He Seems to Enjoy It Most.

Shaw Has Own Idea For Acting His Play —Shows Actors How

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Mr. George Bernard Shaw as no armchair critic when his own plays are being produced. He has a reputation for his strenuous excursions onto the stage in the midst of rehearsals. He couldn't sit still for long amid piles of empty deck chairs at the open air theater in Regent's Park when his new short play "The Six of Calais" was being rehearsed.

"This is how I want it," he said as a few agile strides found him among the players. He was soon lost in the impersonation of one of his characters—the producer all attention—the actress in despair, temporarily.

This summer theater season in the beautiful open air arena in Regent's Park is being voted one of the most popular dramatic ventures ever staged in London. On a perfect stretch of greensward, with banks of shrubs and trees in place of drop curtains and entrances and exists, there have been staged plays by Shakespeare and Shaw, as well as ballets. The audience—sometimes as many as 3000—reclines in deck chairs on the gradual slope of the grassy auditorium.

Many ardent theater fans who find ordinary play-going too hot in the summer months have been won over to the Regent's Park productions, which are expected to become a regular feature of London's season.

Navy Helps Fight Fire Near Tip of Cape Cod

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 11 (AP)—Emergency squads from 21 naval destroyers in Provincetown harbor joined hands with the local fire department yesterday to battle a stubborn brush fire in the low hills near the tip of Cape Cod.

The blaze, starting at the edge of a carnival encampment was fanned by a brisk southwest wind. It swept rapidly over 10 acres toward the ocean shore.

Portland Cuts Relief By Demanding Work

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 11 (AP)—City Manager James E. Barlow recently announced that able-bodied welfare applicants who refused to work at $2 a day rate on public projects would in turn be refused city assistance.

Today, 10 days afterwards, city officials report there has been a decrease of approximately one-third in relief expenditures.

Archbishp C. L. Worrell

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 10 (AP)—Archbishop C. L. Worrell, Primate of the Church of England in Canada, who passed on here yesterday, was elected Primate of all Canada by the House of Bishops of the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada on Sept. 23, 1931.

He became Bishop of Nova Scotia in 1904 after 23 years of service in the church. He held the post of Archbishop of Nova Scotia since 1915.

Archbishop Worrell was a "Central Churchman," holding moderate views on controversial points at issue between the two great parties in the church. He was a man of unusual executive ability.

More Truck Firms Sign Agreement At Minneapolis

Some Leading Companies Hold Out, Calling Strike Leaders Reds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 11—While this city awaited the decision of the United States District Court on the injunction suit brought by two employer groups to end martial rule in the truck drivers' strike, the list of firms signing the pledge to abide by the settlement terms laid down by federal mediators grew longer. Today the court denied the petition for the injunction.

It was estimated by military authorities that about 3500 companies had signed the agreement by noon yesterday. There were many of the largest employers, including the department store group and some leading transfer and shipping firms, remaining firm against any settlement with what they termed the "Communist leaders" of the Truck Drivers' Union.

Governor Avoids Comment

However, there were a dozen firms included in the original 166 banded together at the outset to fight the strike which have accepted the Haas-Dunnigan terms. The remaining members of this group represented by the Citizens' Advisory Committee were said to be apprehensive lest others in their group should begin to join the list.

If the movement gains momentum, their fight against the strikers may collapse, it is said.

Since the institution of the injunction suit, Gov. Floyd B. Olson, co-defendant with Adjt.-Gen. Ellard A. Walsh and Col. Elmer McDevitt, provost marshal, who personally argued the case for the defense, has refrained from any comment on the strike, while the employers, through the Advisory Committee, have continued with nightly broadcasts to the citizens of Minneapolis condemning the alleged radical leadership of the union and the administration of martial law by the Governor.

Petition For Election

While the union has claimed a membership of about 6000, the Advisory Committee of the employers yesterday announced that only 309 employees are on strike. This number of workers represents only 43 of the 166 firms, the committee stated, the other firms having no men on strike.

Coincident with this announcement it was stated that 355 workers now employed in these 43 firms had forwarded to the National Labor Board a petition asking that an election be held to determine whether the employees want the Truck Drivers' Union to represent them.

Copies of the petitions were sent also to the federal mediators, the Rev. Francis Haas and Mr. E. H. Dunnigan, now in the city attempting to negotiate a settlement.

Russian Princess Settles With M-G-M

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Officials of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture Corp. confirmed today a settlement of the libel litigation brought by Princess Alexandrovna Youssoupoff in connection with the film, "Rasputin and the Empress," but declined to discuss the amount paid to the princess.

The company paid the money out of court and some sources believe the amount to be around $750,000, although Miss Fannie Holtzmann, American attorney for the Russian Princess, said that the $750,000 figure was erroneous, adding: "They are all guessing and they are way off the mark. Only four persons in the world, two on each side, know, and they will never tell." She said the settlement was the largest she had ever heard of in a libel case.

The Princess and her husband Prince Felix Youssoupoff, have recently been the guests of the King and Queen at Windsor Castle. She is the daughter of Grand Duke Alexander, uncle of the last Tsar.

The company's announcement stated the verdict of approximately $125,000 granted the Princess would not be appealed and more than 30 suits in various countries, including one in New York, would be dropped.

M-G-M also stated there will be inserted in the film an announcement that the character, alleged by the Princess to have libeled her, was purely fictional.

Monitor Interviews In Two More Fields

COL. HERBERT A. JOHNSON, Circulation Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, will be interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort, Monitor news radiocaster, in the next of the Monitor Interview series, Saturday, Aug. 11, at 7:30 p. m., eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wave of 31.34 meters.

On Aug. 18, Miss Blanche Davenport, Reference Librarian of The Christian Science Publishing Society, will be interviewed at 7:45 p. m., eastern daylight time, over the same stations.

Rain Laves Midwest But Misses Missouri And Kansas; Both Hot

By the Associated Press

A flood inundated a part of Kentucky yesterday after showers and heavy rains had freshened portions of the parched Middle West. Prairie state residents hoped the precipitation meant the beginning of the end of the costly drought. Weather experts, however, would make few predictions on that subject.

Whatever they did for the farm belt's wilted crops, the showers tempered the intense heat wave in all but a few states. The day saw the temperature drop from its three-figure highs in all the midcontinent states except Missouri and Kansas, which were missed also by the rains.

The mercury climbed again to marks of 109 and 107 in these long-suffering states and approached 100 in downstate Illinois. Fifteen more heat fatalities were reported—seven in St. Louis, bringing the summer's total to 407; one in Jefferson City, Mo.; four in Kansas City; two in Chicago and one in Michigan.

The hottest town in the plains states was Topeka, Kan., with 109 degrees. It was 107 for the seventh consecutive day in Kansas City. For the fifty-sixth consecutive day, the mercury went above 100 at Emporia, Kan.

Excessive humidity caused suffering in many sections. New York reported a relative humidity of 98 per cent at one reading. Muggy weather also prevailed in parts of Michigan.

Credit Unions Sign Constitution to Form International Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESTES PARK, Colo., Aug. 11—Fifty credit union members from 28 states yesterday affixed their signatures to the proposed constitution and by-laws under which they hope to set up their national association.

With this act accomplished a day ahead of schedule, the delegates turn their backs on the Rockies and go out to get individual credit unions in the various states to ratify.

Leaders listened to those among them who see in the proposed association the long-awaited move which may put the credit union movement in the forefront of the financial organizations of the country.

A provisional committee set up to carry on the work of ratification, pledged their support to the constitution as drafted and unanimously accepted by the delegates.

Long to Oppose Any Compromise At New Orleans

Peace Hopes Fade With Senator's Refusal to Yield Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 11—Hope for immediate compromise between the warring factions of Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley and Senator Huey P. Long faded last night.

A committee representing 14 civic and business clubs of this city, anxious to bring to an end the belligerent situation which has resulted in the calling out of the state national guard and the increasing of the police force to 1300, presented terms to both Senator Long and Mayor Walmsley.

Previously Mayor Walmsley indicated his willingness to decrease the police force the moment he feels the City Hall and other municipal offices to be relieved of a possible "attack" by the state militia.

Senator Long, however, gave no immediate reply to Mr. Armand Scully, chairman of the committee and president of the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange.

Later, in a radio speech Senator Long definitely stated his unwillingness to yield to "any compromise with that set around City Hall."

"I will never yield," declared Senator Long. "I don't care if every banker and business man comes to me like they did in 1930."

Meanwhile militia, with steel helmets and fully armed, stood watch over the Registration Office, and city police, equally as well equipped, guarded the City Hall.

It had been hoped that the troops would be withdrawn by Saturday midnight, as registration for a congressional primary, in which Senator Long and Mayor Walmsley are supporting rival candidates, closes then.

Coal Tonnage Gain Noted by Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The water-borne coal tonnage in Toronto Harbor during June, 1934, was 250,383 tons, which is almost 25,000 tons in excess of the coal handled during the whole of 1930, it was recently reported by Capt. F. J. Marigold, harbor master. This is also 95,035 tons more than in June, 1933.

For the year to date tonnage has amounted to 581,604, or 235,802 tons more than during the corresponding period last year.

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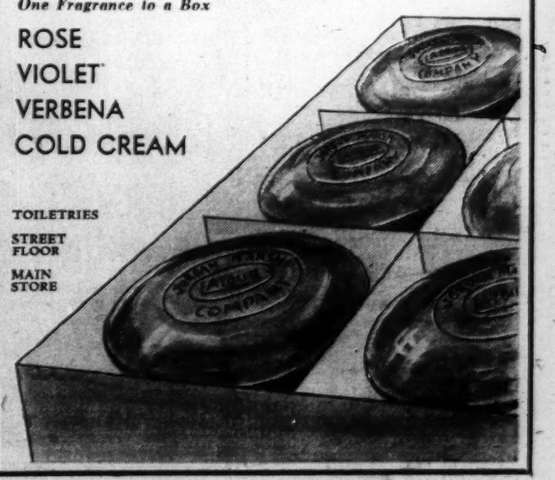

Allison Meets R. Berkeley Bell, Longwood Final

Latter, With McCauliff, Defeats Second-Seeded Doubles Team

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 11—R. Berkeley Bell, formerly of Austin, Texas, but now of New York, fought his way through a three-hour 55-game match with Jack P. Tidball of Los Angeles to reach the men's singles Longwood Bowl tennis final. Later he teamed with Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. to upset the second-seeded doubles combination of Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., and Philadelphia, here yesterday afternoon.

Allison won his semifinal-round match with Johnny Van Ryn on a grandstand court, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4, 6—1, while the feature singles match was staged on a clubhouse court between Bell and Tidball. Bell won at 8—10, 6—4, 3—6, 11—9, 6—2. The Californian beat Bell in the 1932 semifinal in straight sets. Yesterday's long drawn-out victory so inspired the former Texan that he refused to "chuck" the doubles semi-final and he and Dr. McCauliff of New York set out to defeat their seeded opponents, which they did at 14—12, 6—4.

The top-seeded doubles team, George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, won their way to the final by defeating Edward Jacobs of Baltimore and Tidball, 6—2, 7—5.

Bell and Allison have met each other about 20 times since they were graduated from University of Texas. So far this year Bell holds the advantage in their three meetings, the last one being at Sea Bright after Allison had made a hurried trip from Europe. Two consecutive weeks on the ocean did not help Allison in that tourney. Allison won a leg on the Longwood Bowl in 1928, but Bell has yet to win that honor.

In the Bell-Tidball encounter, the former Texan ran up a lead of 4—2 in the fourth set, but Tidball broke service in the eighth game and forged ahead at 5—4. The next break occurred in the eleventh game and Bell led, 6—5, but he could not hold the twelfth.

Tidball won his service to lead 7—6 and he was one point away from winning the match at 40—30 in each of Bell's three succeeding services, only to be outdone.

The Californian weakened from that point on and Bell won the set at 11—9, and then raced through the deciding set at 6—2.

Bell and McCauliff broke through the Allison-Van Ryn combination early in the doubles match, but the former Davis Cup doubles team came back to even the score at 4-all. Games were then won according to service for the next 16, before Van Ryn failed to hold his in the 25th game. Bell held his delivery in the 26th and the set was won at 14—12.

The second set was won more easily. Allison was broken through in the ninth game. McCauliff served in the 10th, winning game, set and match. The summary:

Longwood Bowl Lawn Tennis Tournament
Men's Singles—Semifinal Round

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., 4—6, 8—6, 6—4, 6—1.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, Calif., 8—10, 6—4, 3—6, 11—9, 6—2.

Men's Doubles—Semifinal Round

Bell and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., New York, defeated Allison and Van Ryn, 14—12, 6—4.

George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen defeated Edward Jacobs and Tidball, 6—2, 7—5.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	74	46	.617
Rochester	69	51	.575
Toronto	68	54	.557
Albany	61	55	.526
Montreal	59	59	.500
Buffalo	60	62	.492
Syracuse	47	70	.402
Baltimore	36	79	.325

Results Aug. 10

Buffalo 7, Baltimore 6.
Montreal 8, Albany 4.
Toronto 7, Newark 5.
Only games.

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Talking It Over

Associated Press

Wilmer L. Allison, Jr., Left, and Richard D. Sears, First United States Lawn Tennis Champion, at the Longwood Bowl Tournament.

Leavens Defeats Ramsey Potts In First Big Upset

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 11 (AP)—Donald Leavens, Milwaukee, furnished the national junior tennis title tournament with its first major upset yesterday by eliminating Ramsey Potts of Memphis, Tenn., seeded second in the draw, 7—5, 6—4. The victory, earned by superior steadiness, sent Leavens to the semifinals.

Joe Hunt of Los Angeles, seeded first, and an unseeded star, Harry Thompson of Manchester, Mass., will battle for the national boys' championship. Hunt routed Robert Low of New York, 6—0, 6—4, while Thompson conquered Melvin Kantrowitz of New York, 8—6, 2—6, 6—2.

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, made short work of his quarterfinal test. The national intercollegiate champion defeated Russell Ball of El Paso, Texas, 6—0, 6—1. Ernest Sutter, New Orleans, could have advanced today by default, but he insisted on playing Edgar Weller of Austin, Texas, and won, 6—4, 6—2.

Gilbert A. Hunt, Washington, runnerup to Mako for the intercollegiate title, was given a terrific struggle by young Robert Riggs of Los Angeles, but steadiness carried him through to a 6—4, 5—7, 6—3 victory. The summary:

United States Junior Tennis Championship
—Quarterfinal Round

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Russell Ball, El Paso, 6—0, 6—1.

Ernest Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Edgar Weller, Austin, Texas, 6—4, 6—2.

Donald Leavens, Milwaukee, defeated Ramsey Potts, Memphis, 7—5, 6—4.

Gilbert A. Hunt, Washington, defeated Robert Riggs, Los Angeles, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.

Junior Doubles—Third Round

Ramsey Potts, Memphis, and Ernest Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Bob Demaree, Tulsa, and Mac Stephens, St. Louis, 6—3, 6—1.

Robert Riggs and Robert Braley, Los Angeles, defeated Albert Shapiro, Baltimore, and William Westerfield, New Orleans, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Robert Foreman, Glencoe, Ill., and Alfred Jarvis, Tenafly, N. J., defeated Dan Freed, Salt Lake City, and James McClure, Indianapolis, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Vernon John, Denver, and Donald Leavens, Milwaukee, defeated R. Brown, St. Louis, and David Burt, Chicago, 6—2, 9—7.

George Dullnig, San Antonio, and Edgar Weller, Austin, Texas, defeated Ralph Bald and Robert Madden, Pittsburgh, 6—4, 6—2.

Quarterfinal Round

Russell Ball, El Paso, and John Shostrom, Chicago, defeated Foreman and Jarvis, 6—2, 6—1.

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, and Lawrence Nelson, Los Angeles, defeated Leavens and John, 6—2, 6—1.

Boys' Singles—Semifinal Round

Joe Hunt, Los Angeles, defeated Robert Low, New York, 6—0, 6—4.

Harry Thompson, Manchester, Mass., defeated Melvin Kantrowitz, New York, 8—6, 2—6, 6—2.

Boys' Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Joe Hunt, Los Angeles, and Arthur Nielsen, Winnetka, Ill., defeated Charles Eberle, St. Louis, and Harry March, Washington, 6—3, 6—3.

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N. Y. Y. C. Fleet Makes Short Run To Mattapoisett

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11—The second squadron run of the annual New York Yacht Club cruise today was a short one of 31 miles into Buzzards Bay with a night's anchorage at Mattapoisett, an old whaling port, but of late years a summer colony. Conditions at the start off Brenton's Reef lightship were fairly favorable for good racing and a quick run was anticipated, especially by those interested in the four so-called cup yachts, which furnished such good sport yesterday in the race from New London, Yankee winning by a close margin of 9s.

All hands were on deck early today, for the harbor start was made at 9 o'clock in response to signals from the flagship Corsair, and a few minutes later most of the boats were either sailing or being towed out to the lightship.

Before leaving for Mattapoisett many of the yachtsmen came ashore for one more chat about the great race of the cup boats yesterday, when all four alternated in the lead. In getting away from New London with a moderate southwest breeze, Weetamoe set the pace for the first few miles, all four going off with balloonders or genoa jibs.

In going through the Race Yankee was out ahead, only to be passed by Rainbow, while Weetamoe fell back in order to recover a wayward spinnaker. Ten miles on the course Vanitie had taken the lead from Rainbow and off Watch Hill had a margin of over two minutes on the Vanderbilt boat, which was three-quarters of a minute ahead of Yankee, with the Weetamoe half a mile astern. In reaching along to Point Judith, Yankee and Rainbow drew up on Vanitie, and a mile from the turn for the finish all three were sailing side by side. At the buoy Vanitie slipped out ahead again by a dozen seconds, while Rainbow had 10 seconds lead on Yankee.

All three broke out spinnakers for the seven-mile slide down the breeze to Brenton's reef, and at one time Rainbow was out ahead. Then Vanitie overtook her on one side and Yankee on the other, both establishing overlaps. Mr. Vanderbilt tried to luff Vanitie off, but the latter's skipper, Gerard B. Lambert would not alter his helm, and when Rainbow bore down on Yankee, Charles Francis Adams called for right of way. Two hundred yards from the line, Yankee trimmed sail a bit and slipped over the line half a boat length ahead of Rainbow, with Vanitie less than half a minute astern. It was the closest finish ever made by cup candidates in American waters.

The rest of the fleet with a freshening breeze made fast time, especially the smaller yachts, the prize for the best corrected time for sloops going to David M. Collins' 8-meter Jigtime, while that for schooners was won by Harold F. Brooks' Mary Rose. The fleet will remain over Sunday at Mattapoisett and sail a special race in Buzzards Bay on Monday.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	62	51	.549
Indianapolis	61	52	.540
Columbus	60	54	.526
Milwaukee	59	55	.518
Louisville	57	56	.504
Toledo	54	60	.474
Kansas City	51	61	.455
St. Paul	49	64	.434

Results Aug. 10

Milwaukee 10, Columbus 5.
Columbus 7, Milwaukee 0.
Minneapolis 8, Louisville 0.
Kansas City 13, Toledo 11.
Indianapolis 6, St. Paul 4.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	28	19	.596
Missions	28	19	.596
Seattle	27	20	.574
San Francisco	26	21	.553
Hollywood	24	23	.511
Oakland	20	26	.435
Sacramento	19	28	.404
Portland	15	31	.326

Results Aug. 10

Portland 7, Oakland 5.
Missions 10, Hollywood 2.
Seattle 12, Sacramento 0.
San Francisco 7, Los Angeles 2.

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The Christian Science Monitor 1229 Ingraham Bldg. Miami, Florida

Sarah Palfrey Wins Longwood Singles Final

Beats Jane Sharp, 6-4, 6-0; Doubles to Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Cruickshank

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 11—Sarah Hammond Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., after many years of trying, finally won the Longwood Cricket Club's annual invitation lawn tennis tournament, held during Longwood Bowl week. The final was played Friday afternoon instead of Saturday to give the contestants a chance to rest for the United States championships, beginning Monday at Forest Hills, N. Y. Miss Palfrey is seeded No. 2 in the nationals behind the defending champion, Helen Hull Jacobs.

Miss Palfrey Seeded No. 1

Yesterday afternoon, Miss Palfrey, top-seeded, met Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., the fifth seeded contestant in the Longwood tourney, and won at 6—4, 6—2. Miss Palfrey was playing the best game she displayed all week, and except for a few lapses when she allowed her California opponent to advance to net, she held the upper hand.

In the first set Miss Palfrey held her service only twice, but broke through four times. Miss Sharp, Essex County Club champion, held her service once and broke through three times.

The Californian held her service twice in the second set, but she was never in the running after the first set was decided.

Miss Palfrey was content to let her opponent carry the offensive. Her drives were not as speedy as the Californian's but she was more accurate in placing. At least 50 per cent of Miss Palfrey's points were earned or scored on forced errors.

The doubles title went to Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of East Orange, N. J. and Philadelphia, the former Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monico, Calif. They defeated the middle western combination of Catherine Wolf of Elkhart, Ind., and Helen Fulton of Winnetka, Ill., 6—2, 6—0.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter of Dedham, Mass., and George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, reached the final in mixed doubles without playing. R. Berkeley Bell, who had played more than four hours in the Longwood Bowl singles and doubles yesterday, defaulted with Mrs. Frederick McBride. Mrs. McBride is the former Penelope W. Anderson of Richmond, Va.

Jane Sharp and Lester R. Stoefen played their semifinal-round match in the mixed doubles and disposed of Ruby C. Bishop and Jack P. Tidball easily at 6—2, 6—3.

Longwood Cricket Club Women's Invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament—Singles—Final Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., 6—4, 6—2.

Doubles—Final Round

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., defeated Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, Ind., and Helen Fulton, Winneka, Ill., 6—2, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Whitfield Painter and George M. Lott Jr. won from Mrs. Frederick McBride and R. Berkeley Bell, by default.

Jane Sharp and Lester R. Stoefen defeated Ruby C. Bishop and Jack P. Tidball, 6—2, 6—3.

English Intercounty Cricket Championship Standing
(To June 16 Inclusive)

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 11.

	W	L	B	F	I	F	I	A	WR	PP	PO	P.C.
Sussex	12	1	5	6	1	375	227	60.53				
Lancashire	12	1	6	4	0	375	222	59.20				
Yorkshire	10	5	5	4	3	260	187	51.94				
Kent	10	6	5	4	0	375	187	49.86				
Derbyshire	9	5	6	3	1	360	178	49.44				
Warwickshire	8	4	4	4	2	330	160	48.48				
Nottingh'mshire	8	5	5	5	0	345	160	46.37				
Essex	8	4	3	8	1	360	163	45.27				
Surrey	6	5	7	2	0	300	131	43.66				
Gloucestershire	9	10	1	3	2	375	157	41.86				
Middlesex	5	7	6	2	2	330	119	36.06				
Leicestershire	5	8	2	5	0	300	100	33.33				
Glamorganshire	3	7	5	3	3	315	91	28.88				
Hampshire	3	10	8	2	0	345	91	26.37				
Somersetshire	3	9	0	8	0	300	69	23.00				
Worcestershire	3	10	2	8	0	345	79	22.89				
N'rth'mp'tnshire	1	16	2	1	0	300	28	9.33				

Tilden Plans Round Robin

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Bill Tilden has completed arrangements to round up the world's leading professional tennisers for a five-day round robin tournament here the last of November, Ellsworth Vines Jr., Henri Cochet, Hans Nusselein, Danny Maskel, R. N. Ramillon, who helped coach America's Davis Cup team, and Tilden, himself, will compete.

Cricket Match Drawn

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Aug. 11 (Canadian Press)—Rain prevented further play yesterday in the cricket fixture between the touring Australians and Warwickshire and the match was left drawn. The scores were Australians 221 and 184 for 8 (Croom 4 for 33, Paine 4 for 65, McCabe 77, Darling 50); Warwickshire 179 (Croom 81, Santall 61, Grimmett 5 for 76).

Huge Increase In National Amateur Golf Entry List

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Seven hundred and fifty-four golfers would like to play in the national amateur championship starting at The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., Sept. 10, an increase of 153 over the entries for the 1933 tournament.

The United States Golf Association has limited the field at Brookline to 180 players. Thirteen of these, headed by the defending champion, George Dunlap, automatically are assigned to the championship, leaving the other 741 hopefuls to fight it out for 167 places in a nation-wide 36-hole medal-play qualifying round in 24 sections, Aug. 21.

Exempt from the qualifying test along with Dunlap are 10 other former champions — Chandler Egan, Bob Gardner, Francis Ouimet, Chick Evans, Davy Herron, Jesse Guilford, Jess Sweetser, Max Marston, Harison (Jimmy) Johnston, and Ross Somerville—and Lawson Little, present British amateur titleholder, and Rex Hartley, former British Walker cup star.

The Boston and New York districts have been granted the largest number of places, 25, for the qualifying round. New York's entries totaled 118, Boston's 112.

The other sectional entries and the number of places open are: Chicago, 77 entries and 16 places; Baltimore, 60 and 14; Philadelphia, 62 and 13; Atlanta, 16 and 4; Dallas, 21 and 5; Pittsburgh, 22 and 5; Cleveland, 13 and 3; Detroit, 24 and 6; St. Paul, 14 and 4; St. Louis, 8 and 2; Kansas City, 11 and 3; Denver, 14 and 3; Los Angeles, 7 and 3; San Francisco, 13 and 4; Portland, Ore., 5 and 3; Omaha, 14 and 3; Dayton, Ohio, 22 and 5; Buffalo, 28 and 7; Nashville, 5 and 2; Oklahoma City, 21 and 5; Honolulu, 11 and 3; Orlando, Fla., 19 and 4.

Surrey Is Winner Over Middlesex by 1 Wicket

LONDON, Aug. 11 (By Canadian Press)—Surrey defeated Middlesex by one wicket, Lancashire won from Derbyshire by 135 runs and Hampshire halted Northants by 10 wickets in first-class cricket matches ending yesterday.

In other first-class contests Leicestershire overcame Yorkshire by 58 runs, Sussex conquered Worcestershire by 260 runs and Glamorgan and Gloucester battled to a draw. The scores:

Middlesex, 184 and 292 (Fender, five for 84 and five for 94; Hulme 62, Price 87). Surrey, 359 and 118 for nine (Smith, six for 98 and five for 58; Allen four for 42, Gregory 121, Winlaw 69) at the Oval.

Lancashire, 240 and 202 for five declared (Watson 58, Eckersley 89, Tyldesley 87 not out). Derby 170 and 137 (Hopwood, five for 32 and eight for 56; Skinner 55, Worthington 56, Booth four for 81), at Manchester.

Northants, 146 and 205 (Kennedy, five for 48; Bakewell 51, Partridge 57). Hampshire, 293 and 59 for none (Pothecary 62, Kennedy 56 not out, Partridge five for 77), at Kettering.

Leicestershire, 94 and 250 (Bowes, four for 17 and four for 87; Smailes, four for 30; Armstrong, 98 not out). Yorkshire, 196 for five declared and 90 (Leyland 90, Smith six for 39), at Leicester.

Sussex, 417 and 203 for two declared (James Langridge, 149 not out; Cook 97, Scott 51, John Langridge 56 not out). Worcester, 194 and 157 (Tate, four for 47 and six for 44, Quaife 58), at Hastings.

Gloucester, 603 for six declared (Wally Hammond, 302 not out; Barnet 123). Glamorgan, 324 for five (Davies 127, Turnbull 97), at Bristol.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	69	37	.651
New York	65	39	.625
Cleveland	57	47	.548
Boston	56	52	.519
Washington	49	56	.467
St. Louis	45	56	.446
Philadelphia	40	61	.396
Chicago	37	70	.346

Results Aug. 10

Detroit 6, Cleveland 5.
New York 10, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 8, Washington 6.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 2.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	30	12	.714
Chattanooga	21	16	.568
Nashville	20	20	.500
Knoxville	19	19	.500
Memphis	21	23	.477
Birmingham	17	22	.436
Atlanta	18	25	.419
Little Rock	15	24	.385

Results Aug. 10

Atlanta 3, Birmingham 1.
Birmingham 3, Atlanta 0.
New Orleans 4, Nashville 3.
Chattanooga 5, Memphis 4.
Only games.

Griffin Doubles Winner

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 11 (AP)—C. J. Griffin of San Francisco, co-holder of the national doubles championship in 1915 and 1916 with William Johnston, and L. B. Clark of Portland yesterday won the Maine amateur doubles tennis championship. They defeated Albert Horton 3rd of Providence, R. I., and G. O. Farrar of Cambridge, Mass., in the finals, 7—9, 6—2, 4—6, 10—8, 6—3.

Hinkle Out On Option

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Boston Red Sox announced yesterday that Gordon Hinkle has been released on option to the Toronto club of the International League. Hinkle is the young catcher whom the Red Sox purchased from the St. Louis Cardinals in December of last year. He spent the 1933 season with Rochester.

Sporting Around the Hub

CERTAINLY the Massachusetts Golf Association must take a goodly portion of pride in having Boston rated second only to New York for places in the national amateur tourney. The awarding of those places is directly due to the progress golf has made in these parts through the businesslike and efficient direction of the M. G. A. No state golf association takes measures to instruct golfers in the rules more than the local organization, and no handicap-card system or handling of tournament play surpasses that of the M. G. A. Charles H. Cross, president, is surrounded by officials every one of whom devotes himself to the best interests of the game, and he has a right-hand man in Fred Corcoran.

The golf field entered for the M. G. A. caddy tournament at Oakley Tuesday is so large that the 36-hole qualifying medal play will be broken from customary routine. There are 112 entered, and only those scores of 88 and under will play the second 18 in the afternoon. President Cross of the M. G. A. has requested all association golfers who know the rules to help. He wishes their assistance to score for the boys and interpret their problems.

Jimmy Dolan, quarterfinalist in the recent State amateur golf tournament, set a course record of 69 at the Country Club of Pittsfield yesterday in the club's annual tourney.

Wilfred Crossley will play in the Canadian amateur golf championship, giving Massachusetts quite an array of good prospects for the Dominion title. Among those going besides Crossley are Jesse Guilford, Fred Wright, Wilfred Ouimet and Johnny Nies.

The N. E. section of the P. G. A. will hold its professional four-ball golf championship at New Bedford, Monday.

Edward Fuller of Salem, who won the North and South Shore tennis championships this year, and played in the Longwood Bowl tournament just finishing, yesterday retained his Cape Cod singles tennis title on the Wianno Club courts, defeating Sam Snider of Andover, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2. Polly Morrill of Dedham and Tom Slattery won the junior mixed doubles crown by downing Bunty Holbrook and Bobby Shedden, 6—4, 6—3, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2.

Elena Ciccone of Newton reached the final-round singles of the Eastern Yacht Club tennis tournament at Marblehead. She will play Fanny Curtis for the title.

Babe Ruth admitted yesterday that his big-league playing days are about over. He has been in a batting slump for several weeks and is slowing up by the hour. The big fellow would like to try his hand at managing next season, but doesn't know what team he will be with. Incidentally, the Yankees are playing the Red Sox today and tomorrow, and it is their last appearance in Boston this season.

Quite a golf tourney is expected for the State of Maine championship next week. Johnny Brown of Portland will defend his title and plenty of competition is slated to contest for honors. If such golfers as Charley Clare, 1934 New England champion; Frank Ross, 1933 New England champion; Bill Blaney, Massachusetts State champion and Joe Lynch, 1933 Massachusetts champion, enter, the present Maine titleholder will have his hands full. The tournament will be held on the Poland Springs course.

P. R. Stephan Wins In Second Division

American Roque League Second Division Standing

Name	Won	Lost	Points	Average
P. R. Stephan	7	1	250	31¼
Phillip Wolfe	6	2	236	29½
L. R. Wilkins	5	3	221	26⅝
C. W. Ackerson	6	2	210	26¼
C. E. Howe	4	4	209	26⅛
Richard Hayes	1	7	207	25⅞
Palmer Phillips	2	6	182	22¾
A. J. Denney	2	6	168	21
C. V. Hodson	3	5	149	18⅝

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 11—P. R. Stephan, Columbus, emerged champion in the second division of the American Roque league's national tournament which ended here yesterday. Stephan played in only one game during the final, but defeated his nearest opponent, Phillip Wolfe, Bellvue, Ohio, 32 to 20. It was Wolfe's second defeat of the tournament, his first being delivered by C. E. Howe, Chicago, 32 to 24.

Stephan's average for the tournament was 31¼ far out in front of Wolfe's in second place who maintained an average of 29½ for his eight games. Third, fourth, fifth and sixth places were bunched within about ½ point average of one another. The summary:

American Roque League—Second Division

P. R. Stephan, Columbus, defeated Phillip Wolfe, Bellvue, 32 to 20.

Philip Wolfe, Bellvue, defeated L. R. Wilkins, Wentworth, 32 to 23.

Phillip Wolfe, Bellvue, defeated Palmer Phillips, Mt. Stirling, 32 to 19.

C. W. Ackerson, Wentworth, defeated C. V. Hodson, Clearwater, 32 to 0.

Phillip Wolfe, Bellvue, defeated C. V. Hodson, Clearwater, 32 to 0.

New York A. C. Wins Waterpolo Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONES BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 11—The New York Athletic Club's softball waterpolo team won the opening game in the national championship tournament at that sport here last night by defeating the Jamaica Aquatic Club of Central Queen's Y. M. C. A., 26 to 7. The winners took the lead at the start of the game and were never caught. The Winged Foot club, which holds the indoor championship, gave a very impressive exhibition.

This is the first time in more than two decades that the American style of outdoor waterpolo has been played and it was watched by a good-sized crowd which showed much interest. Don and Ray Ruddy were the stars for the winners, scoring four touch and two foul goals between them. The summary:

New York A. C.		Jamaica A. C.
D. Ruddy, lf		rf, Joyce
Mataline, rf		lf, Dorf
R. Ruddy	c	Fleischman
Farley, lb		rb, Lewis
Jenkins, rb		lb, Hewittson
Wacker, g		g, Keefe

Score—New York A. C. 26, Jamaica A. C. 7. Touch goals—D. Ruddy 3, Mataline 2, Jenkins, Coyle, R. Ruddy for New York; Fleischman for Jamaica. Foul goals—R. Ruddy, 2 for New York A. C.; Fleischman 4 for Jamaica A. C. Substitutes—Kelly, Coyle, Winckler, Bassett for New York A. C.; Reeve, Hawley, Thomas, Reeker and Chabon for Jamaica A. C. Referee—W. M. Merriam, Pennsylvania. Time—Two 8-minute halves.

Car Run 260,000 Miles Since 1910 'Needs Parts'

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10 (AP)—They used to make real automobiles 24 years ago, Today the Chamber of Commerce received a letter from a California man who said he bought a Knox car, formerly manufactured in this city and now out of business, in 1910, and had run it 260,000 miles.

Several of the parts were "slightly worn," he wrote, and needed replacement in order to recondition the machine for 24 more years of use.

Haas Wins Junior Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—Fred Haas Jr., of New Orleans, added to his southern amateur championship the junior crown of the Western Golf Association at the Hinsdale Golf Club links here yesterday. Haas defeated Robert Carpenter Jones of Detroit, 3 and 2, in a 36-hole final match. The boys staged an interesting contest. Haas was 3 up with a sparkling 34 on the first nine; but Jones rushed him and finished 1 up for the first 18. Haas turned the twenty-seventh 1 up, then won two more holes. Jones made his last stand on the twelfth, halved the next three and lost on the sixteenth when Haas sank a 3 against a 4.

Gypsy Wins Second Race

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—Gypsy, the sloop sailed by Fred Wacker, won the second of the three-day series of the Lipton Cup R-Class off Belmont Harbor here yesterday. In a fresh northeasterly wind Gypsy went twice around the course, making 12 miles in 2h. 28m. 19s. Wacker's boat finished third in the opening contest. Gossoon 2d, sailed by M. N. Vail, which won on the first day, was second in 2h. 30m. 26s. This makes Gossoon the leader on series points with 13½ to Gypsy's 12½. Alert IV, owned by Dr. Theodore Morris, was third yesterday. E. E. Sheridan's Ariel was fourth. Charles Waltman's Ardelle fifth, the Railton-Kimball Nancy was sixth and the Getz-Metz Olive seventh.

Stella Walsh Defeated

LONDON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The sprint supremacy of Stella Walasiewicz, Cleveland girl now living in Poland, was broken today as Fräulein Krauss, of Germany, won the 100-meter dash for women in the finals of the international track and field games in 11.9s., equaling the listed world record. Miss Walasiewicz, 1932 Olympic champion, who was known as Stella Walsh in the United States, ran second, a step back of the winner, with Elsie Hiscock, of England, third. Miss Walasiewicz won the 60 meters dash in 7.6s., with Fräulein Kuhlmann, of Germany, second.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	69	39	.639
Chicago	64	42	.604
St. Louis	61	44	.581
Boston	54	53	.505
Pittsburgh	50	53	.485
Brooklyn	45	59	.433
Philadelphia	43	63	.406
Cincinnati	36	69	.343

Results Aug. 10

New York 6, Boston 3.
St. Louis 17, Chicago 3.
Pittsburgh 8, Cincinnati 7.
Brooklyn 5 Philadelphia 3.

Washington Printers Win

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Washington yesterday won the union printers' international baseball tournament, defeating Cincinnati, 13 to 7, in the deciding game at the Yankee Stadium. It was the sixth successive victory for the Washington team, which went through the entire tourney without a setback. The losers suffered their second defeat, which put them out of the running. The tournament is conducted on the basis that teach team which is defeated twice is eliminated until there is only one survivor left.

Wilson Signs With Phillies

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11 (AP)—Lewis R. (Hack) Wilson, former National League home run king who was given his unconditional release by Brooklyn a few days ago, has signed a contract to play with the Phillies, Gerald P. Nugent, club president, announced.

Education

The Child and His Picture Book

Adult's Idea of His Likes May Need Adjustment to Facts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

"THIS would be a darling book for Junior," says the fond aunt selecting a volume for her four-year-old nephew in the toy department of her favorite store. But what will Junior have to say about it?

Auntie's choice of nursery reading matter, as well as mother's and father's, is probably, although she does not realize it, a selection of what she herself prefers. She thinks animals dressed up in children's clothes are cunning, that books with illustrations of fairies are just the "thing for Small Child." But are they?

Now two experts of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., have come to Small Child's rescue. They have studied the preferences of 60 little ones in a nursery school and found that their tastes are somewhat different from what most adults suppose them to be. And for the guidance of adults who mean to do the right thing, these specialists, Dr. G. LaVerne Freeman and Miss Ruth S. Freeman, have published their findings in a volume, "The Child and His Picture Book" (Northwestern University Press).

Here are some of their conclusions: "Nursery children show a very definite interest in and enjoyment of well-known objects and activities—toys, pets, and simple incidents of life. Personified animals are often referred to as 'cute' but on the whole are not very popular. Even the two-year-old realizes that his animal friends do not wear clothes. Upon seeing the picture of Mother Cottontail one child made this sage remark, 'My rabbit does not dress like that.'

"We should try to sense something of the mental organization which finds a group of colored balls more enjoyable than a picture of fanciful objects. After all, adults are mainly responsible for the emphasis which has been placed upon personification and fantasy in picture books. The vogue for dressed-up animals seems to be allied to the tendency which condones 'baby-talk'; both appear clever and cute to adult onlookers."

Peter Rabbit One Exception

However, there are some dressed-up animals which little children love, notably Peter Rabbit. "In spite of the personification involved, the appeal of the Beatrix Potter books is timeless," the authors say.

Yet mere cold realism is not sufficient in nursery book illustrations, the authors emphasize. Pictures can be too realistic, they point out. "There is a vast difference," they observe, "between a rubber stamp impression and an artist's conception of an object or an event. While we want picture books to deal with familiar things, we need to bear in mind that these must be executed with real insight. Many of our recent picture books fail to interest the child simply because they are so lifeless. Let us not bestride fancy with too much fact."

Adults should give up the notion that pictures of everyday activities are very dull affairs to children, the authors declare. Susan's experiences with the floating bath sponge are just as interesting to the three-year-old as are the vicarious experiences of Cinderella to a child of six, they say.

Library Corner in the Nursery

After giving a key for the selection of books for small children, the authors recommend that every nursery have its library corner for these desirable books. The aim should be to make it a quiet place, they say, and they describe it as follows:

"A screen placed appropriately will separate it somewhat from the rest of the room and from the path of the wandering tricycle. A convenient arrangement of books is essential. One very excellent way is to construct a pigeon-hole for each volume. If the books are covered with various colors of oilcloth and the pigeon-holes are painted in corresponding colors, the child can be taught not only to identify books but also to return them 'to their appropriate places.'"

In short, a new deal for the nursery child, with far more thoughtful attention to his literary tastes and opportunities, is urged by these writers. Yet they do not mean to say that the old books should be discarded. In fact, they put in a strong plea for retaining Mother Goose. "The

Progress in Education

Teacher Into Omnibuster

More Than Studies Is Learned in College-on-Wheels

By Marian Gregg

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU have a school-teacher friend of any age from 18 to 80, who is too reserved, too methodical, too narrow, too restrained, and you want to do something to make her happier and more human, persuade her to spend her next summer vacation having some such experience as traveling with the Omnibus College

I am not going to tell you here how the Omnibus College came into existence some 13 years ago. My province is not to dwell upon the originator and presiding genius, Dr. William M. Goldsmith, professor of biology at the University of Wichita, who plans and carries out these study trips with growing enthusiasm and success.

This article will touch but lightly on such facts connected with the expedition as the handling of the 450 traveling students, the good cafeteria meals, the well-qualified instructors. What I want to tell you about is the astonishing things such a trip does for the school-teachers who comprise about 90 per cent of the students of this college that travels like a circus and looks like a gypsy encampment.

Humanizing Process

These schoolma'ams, who, by the way, represent this year 38 of these United States, go through a humanizing process while on this study trip that is little short of marvelous.

Now a school-teacher, no matter from what state she comes, is made up of ingredients that are always somewhat different from the ingredients that go to make up other human beings. Her life runs around a small circle of home, school, children, other teachers. Her wishes are respected, her word is law. In this way many teachers go through life with little knowledge of the throes and tingle of a real experience.

But to get on with the story, which begins with a certain day early in June when we arrive in Wichita, with our allotted amount of baggage, which consists of a suit case of a common and well-known shape and a much smaller case, also conforming to specifications, and too small to hold much of anything except three pairs of hose, a jar of cream and a toothbrush. This smaller case is known throughout Kansas as a ditty bag, a word we had never before encountered.

In these two cases we must live for nine weeks and stay fresh, well-dressed, attractive and clean. We have enrolled in the Omnibus College for its eastern tour. We have paid our money and had our character investigated, and we are looking forward to a happy, care-free summer, doing the conventional things in the matter of sight-seeing and college study.

The First Jolt

The first jolt we receive is when the pleasant-faced dean of women escorts us to one of the big brown tents. Twenty women are assigned to a tent. Ten iron beds packed in double rows comprise all the furniture the brown tent will hold. We are assigned to our place. This place consists of half of a small iron bed, the other half of the bed being occupied by a rangy girl from California, who eyes us a bit sourly, as though she divined that we are not as quiet as we should be when we sleep on our back.

"Oh, I can't sleep with anyone," we exclaim. "I haven't since childhood. I'm a restless sleeper and that bed is much too narrow." The dean is calm. She has been hearing similar complaints all day. She knows what to do. "I'm sorry," says she, "but there is no other place for you," and we know by her tone that we will sleep with the California girl or be left in Wichita.

We remember very little of what we did educationally or geographically that first week. It was a week of adjustments. We were getting used to the idea of taking a shower in an open-faced cantraption with 14 girls standing in line, each armed with soap and towels waiting for us to finish so they could shower in turn. We were inventing ways and means of washing hose and undergarments. We were discovering to our surprise that in times of stress we could even go to bed with unwashed molars and find ourselves alive, and even cheerful, the next morning. Wind and sun and hard water plus the absence of beauty parlors were slowly diminishing our vanity.

Began to Hunt Ways

But the schoolma'ams, whatever their faults may be, have intelligence always on their side, and after a few weeks of useless "kicking against the pricks," we decided that if we really wanted to get the most out of our trip, the time had come for us to make some very radical adjustments in our manner of living. We began to hunt for ways, other than the familiar ones used at home, of keeping clean and comfortable and happy.

Behold us now, after a month of gypsy life, awakening in the early dawn. We have learned how to cooperate with California in the matter of humps and turns, and after a day in the open an iron cot and a thin mattress is no impediment to restful slumber. Everyone in the tent is dressing and chattering. Our 19 tentmates represent 14 widely separate areas, but we know and love them all.

We are moving today to another camp ground 200 miles away, and that means that suit cases must be packed and carried out to the bus to which we are assigned, and woe betide the girl who dawdles in bed, or neglects to get her bags promptly placed by the side of her bus, so the driver can pack them in the luggage rack before breakfast.

But even though the caravan is eager to go, everything waits on classes. The biology instructor takes his students for a short field trip through the early morning dew. The sociology teacher gathers her class on a convenient hillside and explains something of the social conditions of the people through whose region the omnibus will pass that day. The history class listens to the historical facts they should know to make the day an understanding one.

No one asks us how we feel this morning, or if we have slept well. It's taken for granted that we are up on our toes and ready to go. Then breakfast with the sun just coming up, and the excited tingle of adventure in the air.

We take our allotted places in one of the omnibuses, the driver calls, "Everybody ready?" and away we go to new scenes. Our last glimpse of camp shows us the husky baggage man taking down the tents and loading them on baggage wagons, and we know that these same tents will be waiting for us at the end of the day on the new camp ground many miles to the north.

Always Cheerful and Friendly

Omnibusters are always cheerful and friendly, so the 36 passengers chat and joke and sing. The fact that we hold quite an important position at home and are accustomed to respect and dignity weighs not one whit with these care-free girls. They call us Marie, which is not our name, and which was suggested by our resemblance to a screen star.

Many stops are made en route to visit historical places, to change seats, to eat lunch and about four o'clock we arrive at our new camp and everybody piles out and rushes for the mail. We find our tent, bestow our bags at the foot of our half-a-cot, and help California make the bed.

Buses and cars are available for short trips, and the dyed-in-the-wool sight-seer who knows no satiety piles in again to view the neighborhood before dinner time. The more thoughtful of us remain in camp, however. Now is the best time to wash the eternal pair of hose, or take a shower before the hot water stops being hot, or do some pressing.

Then dinner on the grass in the cool of the summer evening. There are evening diversions, of course, but this traveling Israel seeks its tents early. A peep into our special brown tent convinces us that if an army of men travels on its stomach, an army of women undoubtedly travels on its face. Most of our tentmates are sitting cross-legged on the iron cots, surrounded by bottles, jars, nail files, tooth paste, creams, combs, and all the paraphernalia that has become a part of modern beauty.

Everybody is creaming and polishing and filing and combing. There is much chattering and visiting from bed to bed. Dainty dresses have been extracted from inconceivably small bags and are hanging on a line stretched down the middle of the tent. At last lights are out and curly heads are laid on little pillows, and all is still.

And so we bump along from New Orleans to Chattanooga; from Washington to New York; from Salem to Quebec and so on to Chicago. Then home again with a better understanding not only of our country and its history and ways, but of our fellow man and ourselves.

NELL WITTERS

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

New Americans

Citizenship of Foreign Born

You and the Law Series—24

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

THE Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution provides that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside."

Section 3947 of the United States Compiled Statutes, 1918, provides further that children born of American citizen fathers are citizens of the United States wherever born.

For a person who does not come within the above classes (and there are more than 5,000,000 people in the United States who do not) and who does not derive citizenship through the naturalization of someone else, the following steps are necessary if he wishes to attain citizenship in the United States:

As soon as he has established a legal residence in the United States, if he is 18 years of age or more, he may notify the Federal Government that he intends to become a citizen, by applying for his First Papers. The country is divided into districts, in each of which there is at least one office where application blanks may be obtained, and where assistance will be given in filling them out.

The application must be accompanied by two photographs two and one-half inches in size, taken within thirty days of the date of the application, showing a front view of his face without a hat, and signed in the margin. He must also enclose a postal money order for five dollars (if he came into this country after June 29, 1906) with a statement of the time and place of this entry into the United States and the exact name under which he entered.

When the Naturalization Office has secured the record of his arrival from the immigration service, it will issue a Certificate of Arrival and the applicant will then be sworn in at the court house designated in his application, and will pay a filing fee of five dollars to the clerk of that court.

A First Paper is valid for seven years from the date of issuance, and no longer.

An applicant, who has reached the age of twenty-one and has had his First Papers for two or more years, may petition the government for his Second Papers, provided he has been a resident of the United States for at least five years immediately preceding the second petition.

The petition for his Second Papers must be accompanied by two photographs similar to those accompanying his first application, and this time he must pay a filing fee of ten dollars, when he is called in by the court for a hearing.

The naturalization examiner and the court must be satisfied that his character is good. To help in proving this, he must bring with him as witnesses two American citizens who have known him five years and will testify regarding his character.

He must be able to speak English and to sign his name, and most examiners and judges will require him to have some knowledge of the history and government of the United States and to be able to read English as well as speak it.

After he has appeared with his witnesses and has been examined, he must wait 90 days or more until he is called into court before the judge who will conduct the final hearing on his petition for naturalization. If less than seven years have passed since he received his First Papers, and if the judge finds the petitioner is qualified for citizenship, he administers the following oath:

"I hereby declare on oath that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to (here is given the name of the sovereign or country of former allegiance), of whom I have heretofore been a subject; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same."

The clerk of the court which grants him his citizenship will then give or mail him his certificate of naturalization, showing that he has become an American citizen.

Circumstances differ with many applicants and the above does not fit all cases.

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The Parent

In the Doll Business With Aged Three

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Texas

Dear Friends:

I feel that I am in the doll business for I have made it a business to play dolls with my little girl not quite three years of age during many, many short periods of the day.

Talking for every doll in the house has become quite an interesting habit, for even myself. Of course, it was expected that Mary's little friends would love the idea from the start. At Mary's house, all dollies are her friends—most of them attend all her tea parties, serve as the audience for many of her parades, and take an active part in dancing programs and in reading and singing lessons. If the hands of Mary's dolls are linked together with string, a number of them can more easily participate in the game "Ring 'Round the Rosy." Mary can imagine that a doll enjoys doing as she does in "The Mulberry Bush." She puts her doll through the actions. To turn the dolls' heads so they, at least, may appear attentive when spoken to is fast becoming one of her interesting habits. During the times I arrange toy cats, dogs, camels and one lone elephant, etc., for the parade she sometimes prepares her babies that they may see quite well the parade she loves so much.

At breakfast time particularly are the dolls a great help in making that period a pleasant one. A great many times because the guests—Teddy Bear, Top-not, etc.—always eat of whatever is given them, does Mary eat more of her breakfast.

The interest in the stories that I tell Mary and her little friends is increased by the questions the dolls have asked about the story. What questions the dolls will ask when some of the children take part in speaking for the dolls and the spontaneity, enthusiasm and energy a child sometimes exerts in such cases are most interesting to me. One day Mary requested that one of the dolls laugh at the same thing she did. In other situations a doll is often needful for an only child. Recently she saw the flag flying from the post office building, and, while lifting her dolly, asked, "Do you want to see it, too?"

This manner of amusing and at the same time developing a very interesting little girl through her much beloved dollies came to me after seeing a puppet show presented by first grade pupils in one of our public schools and thoroughly enjoyed by the baby. It occurred at least six months ago. The series in puppet making that began last July in the Monitor was used in this instance.

Many ideas submitted by others to the Parent Column have proved helpful to me and I thoroughly enjoy the opportunity of reading it.

(Mrs.) M. H.

Perhaps—a Junior College

This Unit at College Level May Meet Your Need

Choosing a School for Your Child—5

By Marguerite Lux

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE popularity of the junior college in the United States is such that the number has more than doubled since 1925. There are over 450 of these colleges and they exist in all but five states of the Union. California has the bumper crop with Texas running second.

Perhaps the greatest reason for their existence is that boys and girls desired some further education after finishing high school, and yet did not wish to spend four years in a regular college before getting to work on the subject which was of especial interest to them. Aside from this, there has been for over 40 years a conviction on the part of some college presidents that the first two years of college are secondary in character, and that the sophomore year marks the close of general and cultural education and that only with the junior year does true specialization work begin. However, very few colleges have acted upon this idea. I believe that the University of Chicago has the division of junior and senior college, as has Stamford and Johns Hopkins, although the last two do not so designate the division. The idea in Johns Hopkins is to drop the junior college altogether and have only a senior college leading to a graduate degree.

The greatest number of junior colleges are public or municipal, either under the control of the state or local government. The Los Angeles Junior College, which opened in 1929 is an example of the municipal type. In the east, where the idea was slower to develop, they are more generally under private control. Some are under the control of a university, as Seth Low, in Brooklyn, is under Columbia. They may be quite separate, as is Sarah Lawrence, which however now also offers senior college work. Some of the private schools, especially in the east, which continue two years of work after graduation from the high school course, call themselves junior colleges:

A Try-Out Period

In general the junior college may offer cultural courses, technical courses or both. They may terminate at the end of two years or have a preparatory function enabling the student to continue in his chosen field. One of the greatest values of this new development is that many of these colleges help young people to find themselves—guiding them wisely that they may discover for themselves their best medium of expression.

Junior colleges probably differ in character and standards hardly less in proportion than do the four-year colleges. The work or course material is arranged rather differently from that of the four-year college or university. In general it can be said that there is a wider choice of subject material and a different emphasis. The social studies are given more prominence in many, and there is less stress on the formal examination, etc.

It is impossible here to go into the detail of the movement, because it is so wide-spread and diversified. However it is at least indicated that something quite new and influencial is being developed at the college level. Of course this type of education has its very strong opponents as well as its supporters, as have all movements especially when they are young.

To Follow Chosen Interest

If your children are like the majority they may not know what they wish to do when they have finished high school. It is here that the junior college is of value. A year or two of further study in a good junior college may be of great assistance in helping them to discover talents in themselves which they did not know existed. The young people can then continue in a special school or develop for themselves their chosen work. Of course, if your daughter knows exactly what she wishes to do before or at the time she graduates from high school, then the path is easy. If she desires to follow a certain field of academic work the four-year college is naturally her choice. If possible she should attend the college or university which offers outstanding courses along the line of her special interest.

The junior college, I believe, has come to stay. It will develop and progress along certain lines and become an institution having its own special place in the educational world, making its own unique contribution to the lives of many young people.

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Interior Decoration and Antiques

Style Trends at Annual Show

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE furniture industry may be said to be entering upon a second classic revival. First attaining recognition in the fashion picture two or three years ago, the classic modern or neo-classic style has continued its advance and has the center of the style stage at the furniture exposition held here this month.

It is generally agreed that wider and more intelligent interpretation is given to this type of design in the current Grand Rapids exposition than ever before in America. Among the developments is a design termed by its producers Greco-Roman, its chief merits being purer forms and a truer understanding of the application of those very early motifs. It can hardly be expected, however, that this is more than a spark compared with the enduring flame of the first classic revival inaugurated by Robert Adam in the latter part of the eighteenth century, following the discovery in 1754 of the ruins of Pompeii.

It seems impossible to place responsibility for the present stir on any one man, but it is known that as early as 1925 certain firms here were returning to the same ancient motifs for ornamentation of furniture for the present-day home.

The Trend, as a Director Sees It

"Beginning in 1930 and 1931, with a revamping of directoire, the subsequent . . . conception of Biedermeier . . . and all through the late modern upheaval," says A. P. Johnson, educational director of this exposition, "there has been a slow but definite trend back to Greek thought and Greek decoration.

"There is every reason to believe," he said, "that a new style is appearing on the furniture horizon and that that style will contemplate the best in Greek, Greco-Roman and French empire. And that style will be correct, beautiful and comfortable in proportion to the knowledge of its designers of the classic arts."

The simplicity and purity of the new forms, which are the basic qualities of their prototypes, seem to be better understood by the consuming public, thus making the design more salable, it is said, than the qualities embodied in "functional" or modern types. Likewise the chasteness and plainness of the design make it adaptable to production in the lower price brackets where the bulk of furniture sales are being made today.

In their interpretations of the ancient motifs in the designs shown here producers have drawn upon the art of all antiquity. In fabrics, inlays and fretwork is found ornamentation characteristic of Egypt, and the Near East also.

Modern Design Gains in Favor

Functional or progressive modern received in this market greater accent than ever before. From a style viewpoint, it doubtless rated next to classic modern. In sales, however, it still ranks considerably below the traditional periods and Colonial American. The Oriental and European flavor given to functional modern by certain firms in the last two markets continued of prime importance in this exposition. More graceful proportions and a more harmonious blending of veneers are reported doing much to gain popular acceptance of this contemporary trend in furniture design.

One of the outstanding displays of modern design here was the house by the Herman Miller Furniture Company, of Zeeland, Mich. This coordinated modern ensemble was designed by Mr. Gilbert Rhode, a leading artist in this field. It was an eight-room setting which comprised three completely furnished apartments, some rooms being interrelated. The Modern House was seen as a successful attempt to demonstrate the restfulness and livableness of this type of furniture. A reproduction of this entire display is being shown at a Century of Progress exposition.

Other exhibits in this modern class which attracted favorable comment included the Baker Furniture Factories, the Widdicomb Furniture Company, the Johnson Furniture Company, the West Michigan Furniture Company, the John Widdicomb Company, the Luce company and others.

The "All-American" Venture

The interest which centered in the new "All-American" group, introduced at the Grand Rapids market last January by six prominent Grand Rapids manufacturers, grew to enthusiasm in the current exposition when buyers saw the progress which has been achieved by this new effort. In keeping with present-day trends, it is more graceful and colorful, lighter and simpler.

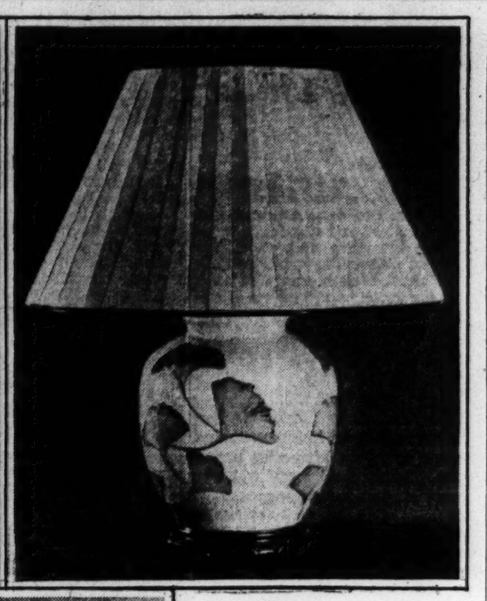
The original motifs, the smilax leaf and the wheat ear which are protected by design patents, have been given new application in ornamentation. These motifs are now used in white metal inlays, marquetry, carving, metal mounts, mirror etchings and in fabric patterns.

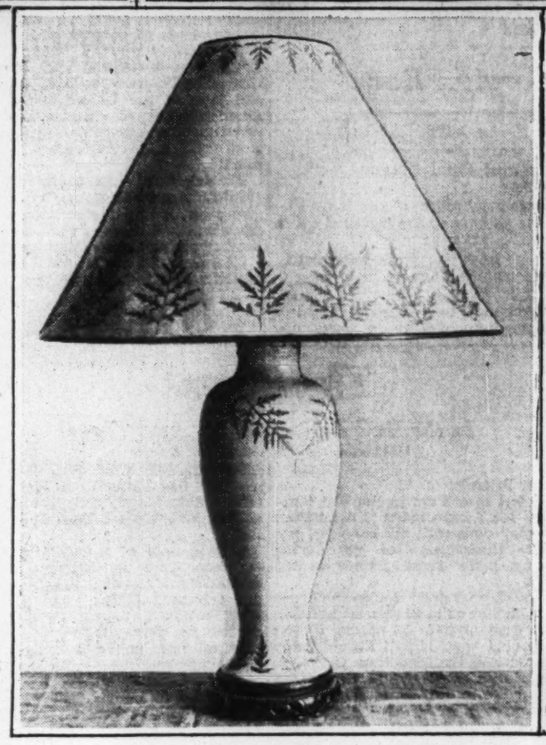
By a patented process of impregnating various woods with dyes, many colors of veneers are now obtained. In the new "All-American" furniture these are combined with walnut, mahogany, aspen and the usual wood finishes and with harmonious enamel finishes, to achieve striking effects.

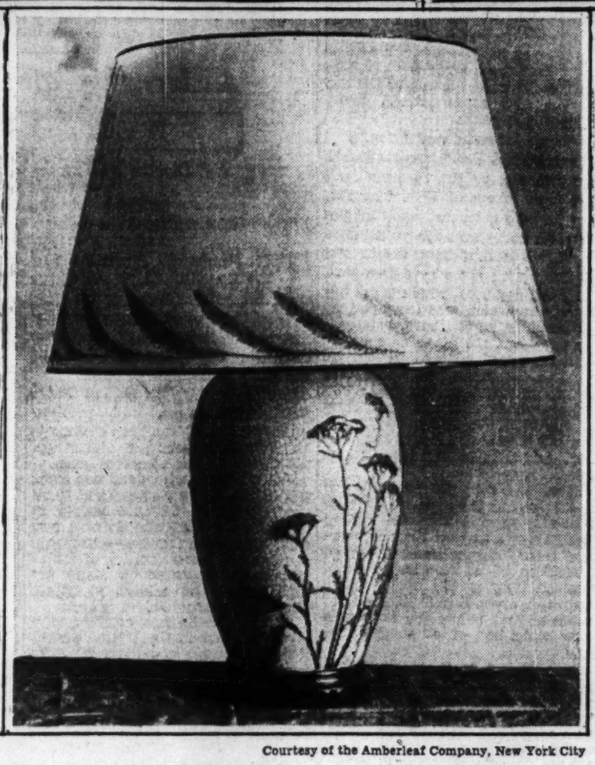
Used for the first time in household furniture, a new structural feature conceals joints at corners and permits the continuous application of veneer along the top and down the sides or along the sides and front of a case, thus producing more graceful lines and achieving a sort of streamlined effect.

The wide popularity which early American maple has experienced for several seasons was reported holding up well. Certain exhibitors, seeking to escape the high competition of this field, have sought to divert the interest to its later phase, federal American or American empire, which are expressed in mahogany instead of maple.

R. L. S.







Courtesy of the Amberleaf Company, New York City

Plants, Vines, Leaves and Seed Stalks, Firmly Lacquered, Make Unique and Delightful Decorations for These Lamps and Vases.

With all the versatile adventures in the designing of lamps in a manner that is modern and flaunts tradition, such widely approved forms as are shown here still remain strong favorites. Basically, they are vases of single color glazes, of differing degrees of smoothness in the surfaces and in a variety of familiar outlines. The particular attractions of the four pictured are in the nature and the artistry of the decorations on the bases and on the shades, all of which is the work of the Amberleaf Company, 444 Madison Avenue.

For decorations, natural leaves, flowers and seed stalks are attached to the vase or shade material, and the whole heavily coated with a transparent, lacquerlike substance that is so hard that it seems like a coating of glass, letting all the delicacy of the shapes appear.

Above, at the left, woodbine is employed in taste that gives unity to the lamp as a whole, while at the left, below, ferns gain a similar effect in a repeated pattern. Above, right, the strange and graceful leaves of the ginkgo tree hold curves and areas that fit well this low, broad jar. At the right, below, the tansy plant has been taken for the base, and its leaves are set in order on the shade. Above, the center group shows similar treatment given to beakerlike vases made of copper, one oxidized and the other polished.

A Modernized Victorian House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

IF skillfully modernized, a small flat in a converted Victorian house can be as comfortable and as labor-saving as any home one could wish for. From the artistic point of view it is often surprising how little in the way of redecoration is sufficient to effect a complete transformation.

If the room is elaborately paneled and if the ceiling is too high and its moldings very ornate, it may be necessary to install false walls and ceiling of either plywood or wall board. Very lofty rooms may have had their advantages in the days when our forefathers believed in shut windows. But nowadays we prefer open windows, at any rate in moderation, and lofty rooms have the disadvantage of seeming comfortless and are harder to keep warm in winter. In addition to concealing the ornate original character of the room, false walls and ceilings have a practical advantage in that they safeguard against extremes of temperature and disturbing noise.

If the room is fairly simple, it can be modernized successfully by removing the excessively patterned wall papers and painting the walls. Even the ceiling moldings can sometimes be left undisturbed, though in some instances it may be advisable to conceal them behind either plywood or fibrous plaster. It is also advisable, as a rule, to remove the picture rail, so that the modern wall treatment can be continuous with the ceiling, and this change alone generally makes an enormous difference. The window curtains, too, may be hung within a plain plywood pelmet fitted so as to conceal the old-fashioned architrave. Doors can be converted to the single-panel type by facing them with plywood.

The bedroom in a Victorian flat recently converted by Capt. Arundell Clarke is pictured here. It is a good example of the extent to which an old-fashioned house may be modernized without extensive structural alterations. In both these rooms the ceiling moldings were unaltered, and modern character was obtained partly by means of very simple decorations and partly by the judicious use of built-in furniture. The movable furniture, too, was chosen with the greatest care, and the fact that each piece exactly fits the space allotted to it gives to the whole interior that effect of being absolutely "right," which is by no means easy to obtain in old rooms that are modernized.

From a practical point of view, the most important details in almost any home so treated are always the arrangements for artificial heating and the bathroom and kitchen equipment. In the present instance, the heating is by hot-water radiators, but if central heating is not available, up-to-date fireplaces to supersede the old Victorian ones should be regarded as essential. A good automatic water heater will go a long way to solve domestic problems, both in bathroom and kitchen. There is no lack of efficient modern equipment which should meet one's needs in modernizing these two important departments of the home.

Photo by Millar & Harris, London

That rooms of the Victorian era can be changed easily to those of modern character is shown by this picture of an English bedroom, in which the furniture harmonizes with the simplified character of the architectural changes. The furniture is bird's-eye maple, the chromium chair upholstered in washable leather

Our Attic Apartment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Wash.

NOT everyone would care to live in it, but there are many reasons why we prefer our attic apartment to one on the lower floor. Aside from the money saved, there is the quiet. One is never bothered by footsteps jarring overhead, or the noise of running water pipes, or by occupants moving in or out. The rent is low, and we can afford to live in a better neighborhood in a well-kept-up building for the same money that a less desirable one of the other sort would cost in less good surroundings.

Of course there are stairs, but that is offset by the excellent service that a good apartment possesses. Then there are the less material advantages. We love to hear the rain pattering on the roof, which is a sound lost in the apartments on the lower floors. And to see the snow being driven past our dormer windows is worth the extra flights of stairs. There is a feeling of being nearer the elements, a sense of air and space.

Our living-dining room is a fairly large room. The roof slopes down to within about four feet of the floor on one side, and all the windows jut out in the roof, leaving delightful spaces inside. In two of these we have window seats covered with blue velveteen, while the third makes a good place for potted plants.

To make this room as attractive as possible, without too many evidences of the dining necessities, was our aim. An old walnut drop-leaf table was found in a second-hand store, covered with a coating of green paint, but varnish remover and sand paper soon uncovered the original wood. Walnut stain and wax gave it a finish not easily marred by hot dishes. With the leaves raised the table easily seats eight people. When not so in use, it is pushed back against the wall and a bit of Chinese embroidery and two brass candlesticks stand upon it.

In this room there was a rather small coat closet which we decided to turn into a buffet. The door was taken off and a narrow chest of drawers was fitted inside snugly, while shelves were built in above. When these were stained the same color as the chest of drawers, and a few colored plates and an old blue bowl placed on them the effect added greatly to the room. Still more, it held all the silver, table mats and a surprising amount of china.

Hanging pictures on the sloping walls was not attempted. The only decoration was on the straight wall that contains two doors. Between them we have hung a mirror to catch and reflect the light from the dormer windows across the room.

Across the back, in place of a bed room, was a sleeping porch which opened into a small dressing room. It was very dull the day we looked at it first; the floor was painted stone gray, the frames of the large windows were gray, the walls were gray. But up here out through the big windows the sky looked very near and blue. Taking the blue sky as our color note, . . . the floor and window frames and the spool beds were painted turquoise blue. Monks cloth curtains with wide bands of salmon pink were hung at the big windows, and the bedspreads were of the same material. A chenille rug added much color.

The tiny kitchenette, which completed this attic apartment, was just large enough to hold the ice box and electric stove. We wondered what could be done to make this place interesting, in the end deciding to leave it just clean and white. But on a shelf over the stove we have hung several shiny old copper utensils, and on top of the shelf stand a copper pitcher and several copper mugs. A copper tray hangs above the ice box. It gives our new-fashioned kitchenette, we think, a charming old-fashioned air.

E. H. R.

Greens—All About the House

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IT was refreshing to turn aside from the heat of London's pavements the other day and enjoy the restful atmosphere of the Mansard Gallery where a furnishing exhibition, combining all the greens of the countryside, was being held.

Cool and peaceful was the effect produced by the cleverly arranged draperies, in which the many shades of green blended together in delightful harmonies. The solid furniture, mostly of weathered oak, was simple and countrified, in complete agreement with the neutral shades of the rugs and carpets in which earth streaks were introduced into the deep pile. A small table had a stained top of bright rich green, stressing the full beauty of the watery grain. Deliciously cool seemingly, was the silvery tone of the metalized sideboard, the panes of which were decorated with a sprinkling of tiny wild flowers in yellow, blue and pink. An inset glass top carried a pair of huge Dutch vases of sea-green glass.

For the bedroom a suite of vellum inlaid on mahogany was used. Smooth and soft to the touch, vellum has a charm of its own, and can easily be cleaned with cream. A simple design in green and gold paint was used for the decoration of the wardrobe panels and the bedhead, the molding of which was outlined with a narrow green stripe.

Green sheets and green honeycomb blankets carried out the general scheme of color, while loose-weave cotton bedspreads with wide stripes of bright green running across an off-white background, gave a sunny effect to the room. A soft beige material was used for the curtains, patterned with a bird-and-tree design. An extremely light net, in fadeless green, hung double over a narrow window, giving the suggestion of rippling water.

Liquid effects were produced in the different rooms by the free use of glass. Solid balls, filled with air bubbles, did duty as door stops, paper weights and ornaments. Some of the bubbles had been stretched to resemble fish twisting and turning in the depths of green light. A set of Czech glass for the table, in an unusual shade of copper-beech, deepening toward the base, had small bubbles running through the glass in formal patterns.

For table decoration wide, clear glass dishes, faintly tinted with green, contained large Venetian glass balls. Crystal, topaz, emerald, sapphire, amethyst, sea green and sky blue, these "jewel spheres" were deliciously light and bubbly, and it was amazing to discover that they stand any amount of knocking about.

Realizing the need for cool looking kitchens during the warm weather, green enamel predominated among the pots and pans; shining green bins stood in a row on a shelf, and a heavy glaze of light green lined a mixing bowl.

Both Artistic and Ingenious

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

NOT just a chair that can be turned into a table, or a table that lifts itself into a bookcase, but furniture which has its tricks and at the same time attains some degree of beauty and correct proportions, is noticeable in the shops these days.

Much less of the makeshift note and more of beauty in its lines was apparent in the summer furniture markets. Here were shown, for the first time, new pieces which have been designed for the retail stores this fall. Though gadgets and buttons they have, to transform them into something else, there is added to their functional factors a certain charm and symmetry often lacking in the earlier too cumbersome pieces.

The old davenport, for instance, which had to serve as a bed at night, is an example of the early attempts to make one piece of furniture do two jobs. What monstrosities some of those first pieces were! But designers have worked at this problem until now the living room sofa (for so it must be called) scarcely betrays the fact that it can be opened out for sleep.

Ingenuity Blends With Good Taste

Other furniture, too, like buffets and chests of drawers, dining tables and bookcases, feeling the hand of the designer who is both artistic and ingenious, have become things of beauty. One of these, Mr. Herman E. De Vries, who has been studying the problem of making furniture so that it will be functional and flexible and at the same time pleasing in appearance, explained some of the difficulties one day when he had his own recently finished groups at hand.

"Functional furniture must be architecturally correct first," he said, as we walked near his new group of flexible living-dining room pieces veneered in a soft brown Hawaiian koa wood. "This kind of furniture must have a real utility for small quarters. People no longer want a 'dining room set' or a 'living room set.' They want pieces which are interchangeable and which will serve more than one purpose."

Then he pulled out a drawer of the serving table, but not from the front. This drawer slipped out of the end of the table. Why? Because this table with its shelves above might also serve as a combination bookcase and writing desk when moved into the living room. As an extension leaf was ready to be pulled out for dishes if left in the dining room and for writing if used as a desk, Mr. De Vries solved an important question. Anyone who has ever tried to get something out of a drawer directly under a writing leaf will understand why the designer planned these drawers to pull from the ends instead of in front of this desk-serving-table-cabinet.

Architectural Quality in Cabinet

Two companion cabinets in the same group finished in koa wood were like the case of a grandfather clock. They might be shifted into almost any room for any use. The shelves above could serve for books or glassware. The paneled space below seemed architecturally correct as a base for the shelves, yet it was really a door opening to more storage space.

Flexibility was again seen in a group of furniture in cherry wood designed with Swedish inspiration. The dining table stood against the wall with drawers to the fore as might be expected in a library table; and it had a drop leaf at the back like a console table. One as attractive as this could easily fit into either dining or living room.

A clever peasant chair, the idea for which Mr. De Vries got in Sweden, is built so that its back lifts all the way over and down to form at one side the legs of the serving table into which it is thus quickly made. Chests of drawers in the same cherry wood are made up in units. Some have two drawers. Others three. They can be used in pairs or, if a high chest is desired, the two drawer unit is placed above the three.

In each of these new designs Mr. De Vries has brought something into being which is fundamentally correct esthetically and yet which pays much attention to usefulness, flexibility and space saving.

As Fifth Avenue Thinks

New York

NEW phases in home decoration were discussed at a recent luncheon of the Fashion Group, an organization which includes a department of house furnishing experts. The subject was considered from the angle of popular taste and volume sales.

In the field of furniture, Early American, Queen Anne, Chinese Chippendale, modern and neo-classic-modern were all reported as favorite styles. Here is a range sufficiently broad, surely, to satisfy almost every preference.

To synchronize with this diversity in furniture, the drapery market was pronounced more versatile than ever before, and supplied with a wide range of designs to suit all the periods. However, a new color range was introducing, so it was stated, many different effects. The rust-and-green vogue is fading away it seems, after a very long tenure. Now a blue epoch is at hand. When green appears it will have a blue cast and rust will merely grow rusty on the ash heap of forgotten things, it is said. Grays, beiges and off-tones, used with vibrant accents, such as chartreuse and Chinese red, will characterize newly-furnished apartments.

Floor coverings have been one of the slowest features to adapt themselves satisfactorily to current ideas in furnishing. They were reported to have developed this season several new surfaces, such as corduroy, bouclé, and a number of spongy and looped effects. These latter are derived from the hooked rug and are linked with Early American furniture. Modern style rugs, even when boldly patterned, are made to "stay down," as parts of schemes. The Oriental patterns are losing popularity and when adapted for machine weaving are developed in colors "which never saw the light in Persia." Blue, for instance, which seldom appears in the Oriental rug, except that of China, has found its way, in many gradations, into imitations of Asiatic carpets. Variety in tone within each nue characterizes the season's output of floor coverings. Colors not only run up and down the scale but also may be had in clear, dusty or delicate versions.

Accessories are beginning to assume in interior decoration an importance parallel to that which is yielded to them in dress. It is increasingly the custom, even for an amateur, to build a room around some precious and colorful object, such as a bowl, a vase or a hanging. Indeed, this vogue is responsible for those subtle synchronizations of color and style which have been developed this season more amply than ever before, between all the appurtenances which build a gracious interior.

H. J. K.

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AUCTION OF ANTIQUES
From the Estate of Eliza Hosmer of Concord, Massachusetts
The Sale will take place at the Girl Scout House, Walden Street, Concord, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 14th, at 10:30 A. M. (Daylight Saving Time). Exhibition starts Sunday noon, Aug. 12th, and continues Monday, Aug. 13th, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.
The Collection Consists of Furniture, China, Glass and Pictures. Most of the furniture in the Collection was made by John Hosmer for his own use; and remained in his family for over a hundred and fifty years. John Hosmer was not only a famous Cabinet Maker of his day, but won great fame as a soldier at the Battle of Concord Bridge, the birthplace of American Independence.
JOHN FINIGAN, Auctioneer.
The following articles are included in the Collection:
Work table in parlor made by Johnathan Hosmer. Card table in living room made by John Hosmer. The Cherry Dutch Foot Bonnet Highboy top is said to be the work of John Hosmer. An 8-legged Queen Anne Daybed in Maple was the property of the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, the first minister of Concord.
John and Johnathan Hosmer were soldiers in the Revolution and were cabinet makers in Concord afterwards.
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The Home Forum

A Letter to the Future

ALL you far off there in 2034—can you hear?

It is little that I know about you, but of this much I feel sure: that you will be glad to know all you can about the past, and not so much about the past that formal history records as about those intimate, inward, or perhaps very simple things that she neglects. Or so it is with me. When I look backward into the gulfs of time, what libraries concerning the politics, the wars, the philosophies, and even the arts of Hellas would I not cheerfully give up if by so doing I might know exactly how the days went and came for some all but thoughtless shepherd lad on the slopes of the Cyclades! Oh, in a world of generalities and abstractions, how the one hard indisputable fact stands forth, and how it shines like a single star on a cloudy night!

Take, then, this testimony, this record of fact, coming to you from a time long gone. Simple and even trivial the record will be, and yet I know that if any man of a hundred years since had made it we should be treasuring it today, as the world has always treasured its few pure grains of actuality, so hard to come by and to keep.

* * *

It is nine o'clock of a summer morning, here in the woods of western Connecticut. I have swept the floor of my one-room cabin; I have made the bed; I have sawed an inch off the legs of my larger chair so that its arms will go under my table; I have arranged the notes taken during yesterday's reading. All these operations are preliminary. Now for the day to come.

Looking out at my northern window, I see that the rain is falling still; but that glance is unnecessary, because all night long the drops have been drumming on my roof and at this moment I can hear their heavier tread upon the awnings. Drip, drip, and splatter and splash, the water falls from the low-hanging eaves to the flat granite stone at my doorsill. In the pine tree that blocks and darkens my southern window every needle holds its waterdrop suspended, about to fall. Among the ferns at the window to the west every frond is soaked and overladen with water. Ah, the dear rain, beneficent and benedight, how we have longed for it—the trees and I—during these days of drought! And now that it has come the oak leaves, all glossy-wet, look like split emerald. Through the long silver lines that the rain draws I see the great hemlocks standing perfectly still, as though carved in some dark-green stone.

There will be no work out-of-doors for me this day. Although it is pleasant enough in the woods when rain is falling, with many new things to see and to hear and with numberless strange odors abroad that fair days know nothing of, yet for the trimming of trees and the hauling of brush—my present business—the wet has definite disadvantages. This is a desk-day, a day for the trimming of thoughts and the clearing of mental débris. And so I slide the arms of my lowered chair under my table—hand-made and home-made it is, with a huge slab of oak for the top and with legs of hemlock cut out of my woods—and I take in hand this old worn pen with a steel point, and I begin to write. You owe the present letter to the rain.

* * *

Knowing the date, you may be expecting me to speak of the recent upheaval in Austria, but of that, and of all that it may lead on to, you know already, or can soon find out, far more than I shall ever know. Whether it is to be important or trivial, an end or a beginning, no one on earth at this moment can possibly say. And the same statement holds for every other item of news carried in this morning's newspapers, which I have not yet seen, or flashed along the air. All that we can say with assurance of today's and yesterday's happenings is that they have occurred, but what they mean we can only guess. One of our American cities is ruled at this moment by martial law. I know the fact; you know its significance. And although it is true, as I have said, that solid fact has always a definite charm and value, yet we should discriminate among the facts that are offered by this miscellaneous and indiscriminate world; we should choose the few that have discernible human meaning. Once in a million times, perhaps, the significant, meaningful fact may be found in the category of "news," although even then it requires almost a prophetic genius to discover it; but, for the most part, the events and situations and moods that have deep value for us are commonplace and old. Thus I find, in reading the letters of Pliny, that I am almost utterly indifferent when he makes a passing reference to some crashing occurrence in the Empire, such as Tacitus or Suetonius might have recorded. These things would concern me if I were writing a history of Rome, but as one mainly interested in what our human nature has been and is and will forever be, they touch me scarcely at all. It is when Pliny speaks of a bird-call in the thicket, of the lowing of kine, of the lengthening afternoon shadows, or of some immemorial custom on one of his many farms, that I really hear his voice across the centuries. Then I clasp hands with him, feel myself his friend and his companion on the roads of time. Then comes that magical sense of liberation, that sudden understanding that time and space are no barriers at all, and that all those who belong together may stand if they will side by side.

On the shelf before me are some of the poems of Chuang-tzu, written in China several centuries on the other side of Pliny. Why is it that these poems, and also the Tao Teh King of Chuang's master, come home to me with such warm and friendly vigor while the work of poets now living in New York often leaves me cold? Shall we say that it is because both Chuang-tzu and Lao-tzu dwelt alone in simple cabins in the hills? But it is no matter where one lives, so one lives simply. I think the reason is that these men did not try to record the "news" of their very exciting and explosive times, did not strive to be "new" in any way; but, with their strong Chinese intuition for what is enduring, were content to set down just the simple and common things of every day.

* * *

One hundred years from now the problems that agitate the world of my day may not be solved, but at least they should be somewhat disentangled and clarified. Reading in your books of history about these years you will think, and rightly, that they must have been years of a strange confusion when nearly all that had seemed established was falling away and there seemed to be little to take its place. You will think that in such a time there could have been no inward quiet, no sober joy, no peace of heart, and that, this being so, one of the dearest treasures of our human lot was taken from us. Ah, but this is what comes of reading and trusting the generalizations of the historians while, at the same time, ignoring the power of the concrete fact. The fact is that the rain is dancing and drumming on my roof at this moment here in western Connecticut, as it is perhaps upon yours, and as it did on the bamboo roof of Lao-tzu twenty-five hundred years gone by. What has revolution in Austria or martial law in Minneapolis to do with it? There are some things that endure across innumerable centuries, linking heart to heart, and among them is this music of the rain and the answer that we make to that music. The cisterns of our human joy are not exhausted yet. Even today we can walk beside still waters. Do not judge us hastily, O you in times to come. A mouse runs rustling among the ferns at my window, shaking down crystal drops. The hemlocks stand in the downpour with a stately and beautiful patience, as though wonderfully carved in some dark green stone. Far off among the trees a hermit thrush is singing in the rain.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Trnovo, One-Time Capital of Bulgaria: A Painting by Boris Deneff

Night Comes to Killin

Twilight has fallen over Killin, yet night is reluctant to steal away so perfect a summer evening.

From my window the scarlet peonies in the cottage garden below the Manse are still visible, but each moment they grow fainter in the waning light. The old man who has tended his garden during the earlier part of the evening has gone indoors. Now he returns with a can and pail of water for the tidy rows of young vegetables beside the peonies.

The blue of Loch Tay has faded to palest gray, and Ben Lawes has sunk into a mist of silver. Yet the hills beyond Glen Dochart are clear-cut against the sky; and the crimsons and gold of sunset, plaited with streamers of palest green, still trail across Glen Lochay. A gray cat with white paws slips noiselessly across the tiny lawn below the window. She looks cautiously around her before she slips through the gate.

A key grates in the lock of our front door, as the master of the house locks up for the night. This bolting and barring is a custom more than a security, since the windows are often left open to the sweet summer air.

The old man has long since given the last refreshing drink to a line of young green peas, and emptied the last of the canful upon the bed of peonies—now a faint pink. As the noises of Killin cease, the sound of the river Dochart, flowing below the village, seems accented by the stillness of the night.

A clock in the distance sounds eleven strokes. Then a bird's song shrills through the night—a call, a chuckle, and a trilling note. Hardly a leaf stirs in the old tree beside the lane. The gray roofs of the cottages below the windows are still clear-cut and distinct. Beyond them stands the old stone bridge across the Dochart.

The day is as reluctant to go as we are to lose it. The old man has met a friend beside his garden gate, and their laughter comes up faintly from the distance. This is no night in which to go to bed, but a night in which to exchange yarns. Only a golden glow remains in the sky above the hills beyond Glen Lochay. The peonies are now a dark shadow across the paler grass. The old man bids his friend good-night. The village of Killin is folded in a mantle of sleep.

Waiting Hours

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN ARTIST was decorating a very beautiful piece of porcelain. Gently and lovingly the delicate colors were placed in the design with the slender brush until at last, after many hours, the graceful vase stood on the artist's table, an expression of loveliness and charm.

But something had yet to be done. The piece of china must be placed in a kiln and the design burned into the porcelain so that the vase may be useful and durable. During those hours the artist has to wait patiently to see the completion of her work. But these hours must not be idle hours if the careful work already done would not be rendered useless. The fire in the kiln must be watched and tended and kept burning evenly, lest the porcelain be damaged. At last, however, the vase is removed, complete, beautiful, and ready for use.

Into human experience there come many periods of waiting, waiting after one has labored long and lovingly, when it seems as if everything needful has been done, and yet some time must elapse before the final results of our labors can be seen. Sometimes these periods of waiting seem difficult and long, and there is the temptation either to let the fire in the figurative kiln of our thought languish, or by unwise zeal to make it too active to serve its purpose.

In one of his parables, Christ Jesus spoke of bringing "forth fruit with patience." He referred to four kinds of ground in which a certain sower sowed seed. The seed that was sown on the good ground was highly and satisfactorily productive, and the Master said the good ground typified those who "in an honest and good heart, having heard the word, keep it, and bring forth fruit with patience." During every waiting time the "word of God" must be obeyed; which is equivalent to tending the fire. The Word of God demands honesty, justice, consideration—obedience to the Golden Rule; these are the things that make for fruitful productivity. Right thinking during the unfolding of any plan is essential, if one would help the plan to succeed.

In small and large affairs patient waiting is often necessary. One posts an important letter. Then one needs to wait calmly until the one to whom the letter is addressed receives it and acts upon it. A small child attends school for the first time. The parents must wait a long time before the process of his education reaches a point where it can be utilized with interest or to advantage; yet they wait patiently, carefully refraining from hindering the work of the instructors, and keeping the fire of interest burning by encouragement and wise assistance. An election occurs in a large or small field of activity. The electors have chosen new officials, and it is necessary to wait until new policies and plans have had time to unfold and become productive. In all walks of human life there is much need of waiting.

Christian Science teaches definitely that these periods of waiting must be profitably employed, although many times the plan itself may not be touched or tampered with. Even as the porcelain is placed in the oven and the door is closed, so, when the orderly procedure of any plan has reached a given point, the plan must be left to unfold. But the fire must be tended!

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 330), "When the patient corn waits on the elements to put forth its slender blade, construct the stalk, instruct the ear, and crown the full corn in the ear,—then, are mortals looking up, waiting on God, and committing their way unto Him who tosses earth's mass of wonders into their hands?"

Of course, the only legitimate waiting is during an undertaking which makes for progress along right lines. Christian Science does not disregard nor neglect the necessary human footsteps to be taken. Right activity is demanded. Intelligent progress must be made. But the waiting time can be a happy time, even a joyful one. It can be made an opportunity for continuous right thinking, for an intelligent, active faith in God and His constant care; for an alert resistance to the temptation to fear, doubt, or become anxious. When this is accomplished, then, even as the beautiful vase comes forth from the oven to bless the home of its owner, so will human affairs express more harmony and those who wait see greater blessings.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

In the Land of the Navajos

The trail led up on to a forest-covered plateau. There were no bearings to be taken, as the green wall enclosed us on all sides. The desert was somewhere, but we had lost it. After about five hours of winding slowly among the trees, the trail ended abruptly at the edge of a rock plain. This looked hopeless. Indian wagons had traveled that way; we could see the shiny smoothness of their tracks on the flat rocks. But one needed a microscope to see the trail.

Henrietta walked in front, her head bent over the tracks, and I followed bumpily with the car. In about three miles we came suddenly to the edge of the plateau. Below us the desert stretched interminably, a miracle of creation. Its coloring was fabulous in the evening light, pink, golden and the distance lavender. But how were we to reach it? What should we do when we got there? At last after a long search we found a precipitous trail down which we slid. At the bottom was a cabin, the trading post. Surrounding it was a cluster of Navajo hogans. A little stream ran by it; and, looking back, we saw its silver trickle lost in the mouth of an immense canyon splitting the plateau we had crossed—the Canyon de Chelly.

The trading post was full of Navajos bartering with the trader. It was the first time we had seen these people at close quarters. They were slim, gaunt-faced men, dressed mostly in colored shirts and wearing battered sombreros or round fur caps. The more prosperous ones wore turquoise-studded silver bracelets and turquoise ear-rings and necklaces. But all of them, throughout their bartering, bore themselves nobly. They were the lords of the desert, however poor. We leaned on the counter and watched them. When the store had emptied, the trader came along to us. . . .

In the morning he brought around some Indian ponies and we set off for the canyon. The ground between the post and the mouth of the canyon was flat, the stream seemed to trickle over the sand surface. At the mouth we paused. It was like entering a great temple. The walls rose smooth and sheer a thousand feet on either side. As we rode in, the canyon narrowed to about ten yards and then broadened out to about thirty, winding its way up into the bowels of the plateau. . . .

We stopped, and the trader pointed to a building on a narrow ledge some sixty feet up on the left wall. It was white against the red of the rock. He said it was called the White House; I have forgotten the Navajo word for it. Its history can only be guessed from Navajo songs. It occurs again and again in their prayers.

Hazolkál behogángi
Hozó nahastlin

(In the house made of dawn,
It is finished in beauty.)

It is so old that even the Navajos do not know when it was built. . . .

We turned back, found our ponies and rode slowly out into the desert. So much beauty, so much solitude, and yet we must leave it. Why couldn't we be like the Navajos who sing:

I wander with the pollen of dawn
upon my trail.
Beauty surrounding me, with it I
wander.

—D. J. HALL, in "Enchanted Sand, A New Mexican Pilgrimage." (New York: Morrow.)

Because

Because a bird outside my window
sang
At dawn,
My heart has echoed to its song
The whole day long;
Because a child's clear eyes have
looked in mine
With happy confidence,
The world has seemed more sweet;
Because you ran to me on willing
feet
To greet me at the doorstep
With a smile,
The hours of toil are blest
And made worth while.

GWEN CASTLE.

A Race of Poets—Are the Elephants

LIKE a fortress of ancient times, piled on a rocky cliff, the old houses of Trnovo rise one above the other. Perching precariously on ledges, they gaze down to where the river Yantra wends its serpentine course through the deep-lying valleys.

From the twelfth to the fourteenth century, Trnovo was the capital of Bulgaria, standing proudly at the point where the Balkan mountain range begins. Remains of many churches, old palaces of kings, ruined fortifications and prisons still tell of her brief reign. In old times the different parts of the city were connected by a drawbridge, which could be hauled up if relationships became too strained. Today a railway line, traversing the city, passes through two tunnels connected by bridges across the river; so that the traveler has the curious experience, between emerging from one tunnel and entering another, of looking up to houses towering on the cliff above, of looking down into the deep gorge of the river below.

In his painting, Boris Deneff has caught the romance of Trnovo, its present haphazard beauty, and the sense of its past, half-forgotten glories.

A Race of Poets—Are the Elephants

We arose one morning to the tinkling of soft bells, velvety bells of wood. The sound came from under the trees beside the moat. Elephants! Elephants caparisoned for riding, elephants waiting one's pleasure. Wonderful!

But that is the way at Angkor. You arrive at night a humble tourist, you wake in the morning a monarch, an Eastern potentate, with elephants lounging in the offing, tinkling their xylophonic bells.

And the elephant took the procrastinator to the walled city of Angkor Thom.

Let him who feeds peanuts at the "zoo" to languid elephants think not that he knows the animal. Not until she is mounted does my elephant's sympathetic plastic character reveal itself. With the first padding of her soft steps she tells her rider to be comfortable and unafraid. With the flapping of her gentle ears she reassures that she listens to human desires, and the restlessness of her trunk declares her eagerness to serve.

Only a poet could have shown me so many beauties of the forest, as we progressed to the royal city of Angkor Thom. She showed the blossoms high on the trees, she sniffed voluptuously the heavy perfumes, she swung a rhythmic step at the call of birds, and she halted that a scattering troup of little grey apes might be better seen. At the end of half a mile we were *en rapport*, and I was taking her view of jungle life and thinking on her ancestors. The mystic powerful race of Khmers arose, wrought marvels, and passed away. Elephants were there when they came, they served the conquering race, then when the last troops of Khmers had vanished like Rishis or Apsaras in the sky, the elephant still remained faithful to the land, for he is its real possessor throughout the centuries . . .

But when the public square was reached again, of her own accord Effie stepped softly over the greensward to the central approach of the long terrace and stopping before the group of three supporting elephants she waved her flexile trunk before the end of theirs. She was pointing me out a beauty. I beheld in each curling stone trunk a lank, gaunt bunch of lotus blooms, heavy with their own beauty and with the weight of water from which they had just been lifted. And thus she showed me her race as a race of poets.—HELEN CHURCHILL CANDEE, in "Angkor the Magnificent." (New York: Stokes.)

Boyhood at Albury

Albury Park is a lovely place, originally a religious house, the park and garden having been laid out in Protestant times by John Evelyn. The soil is greensand, of all others the most generous in the production of fine timber. I know of no fairer garden scene than the broad terrace on the north side of the garden, a grassy gallery a quarter of a mile long, bordered with flowers, cut out of a hillside crowned with oak and pine. Midway between the ends a semi-circular recess is filled with a basin and fountain of clearest water, the hill behind being pierced by a tunnel more than one hundred yards long. The brick wall encircling the basin, dating from the seventeenth century, is treated architecturally with admirable effect. . . .

Our playhours were spent either in the saddle (for there were always good horses at our command) or geologising in chalk pits or botanising on the downs. There is no choicer country for summer riding than that district, whether one fares north to the long range of chalk downs with close sward between groves of yew and juniper, holly and service trees, netted with wild roses, bryony and travellers' joy; or to the south with its wide sweep of heath-clad hills and pinewoods, their solitude in those far-off days not yet violated by inroad of villadom round Haslemere and Holmbury Head. Blackgame were fairly numerous on that range of upland, where now there are none. I remember counting five greyhens perched on a birch tree in the Hurt Wood, and from Ewhurst windmill one might view the wide Weald of Sussex, with roll upon roll of woodland stretching in blue haze to the distant South Downs.—SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, in "Evening Memories." (London: MacLehose.)

Timer, hvori vi venter

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

EN KUNSTNERINDE var I Færd med at dekorere et meget smukt Stykke Porcellæn. Nænsomt og ømt blev de sarte Farver anbragt i Tegningen med den fine Pensel, indtil endelig efter mange Timers Forløb den yndefulde Vase stod paa Kunstnerindens Bord som et Udtryk for Yndighed og Charme.

Men der var endnu mere at gøre. Porcellænsvasen maatte anbringes i en Ovn og Tegningen brændes ind i Porcellænet, saa at Vasen kunde blive brugelig og holdbar. I disse Timer maa Kunstnerinden vente taalmodigt paa at faa Fuldendelsen af sit Arbejde at se. Men disse Timer maa ikke være ørkesløse Timer, dersom det Arbejde, der allerede er gjort med Omhu, ikke skal være gjort forgæves. Man maa vaage over Ilden i Ovnen, den maa passes og holdes jævnt brændende, at Porcellænet ikke skal tage Skade. Endelig tages Vasen ud, fuldført, skøn og parat til at tages i Brug.

I den menneskelige Erfaring indtræder mange Perioder af Venten, Venten, efter at man har arbejdet længe og omhyggeligt, hvor det ser ud, som man har gjort alt, hvad der skulde gøres, og alligevel maa der gaa en Tid, før man kan se de endelige Resultater af sit Arbejde. Undertiden synes disse Ventetider besværlige og lange, og man fristes til enten at lade Ilden i sin Tankes Ovn sygne hen, eller med en uforstandig Iver faa den sat i for stærk Virksomhed for at tjene Formaalet.

Kristus Jesus talte i en af sine Lignelser om at "bære Frugt i Udholdenhed". Han henviste til fire Slags Jordbund, hvori en Sædemand saaede Sæd. Sæden, som faldt i den gode Jord, gav rigelig og tilfredsstillende Frugt, og Mesteren sagde, at den gode Jord betød "dem, som, naar de have hørt Ordet, beholde det i et smukt og godt Hjerte og bære Frugt i Udholdenhed". I enhver Ventetid maa "Guds Ord" adlydes, hvilket svarer til at passe Ilden. Guds Ord kræver Ærlighed, Retfærdighed, Hensynsfuldhed—Lydighed mod den gyldne Regel; det er disse Ting, som skaber den frugtbare Ydeevne. Rigtig Tænkning under Udfoldelsen af en hvilkensomhelst Plan er det væsentligste, hvis man vil hjælpe Planen frem til et lykkeligt Resultat.

I smaa og store Anliggender er taalmodig Venten ofte nødvendig. Man afsender et vigtigt Brev med Posten. Man maa da vente roligt, indtil den, til hvem Brevet er adresseret, modtager det og handler efter det. Et lille Barn er i Skole for første Gang. Forældrene maa vente lang Tid, før Fremgangen i Barnets Undervisning naar et Punkt, hvor den kan udnyttes med Interesse eller til Nytte; men de venter taalmodigt og afholder sig omhyggeligt fra at hæmme Lærernes Arbejde og holder Interessens Ild brændende ved Opmuntring og forstandig Bistand. Et Valg finder Sted i et større eller mindre Arbejdsfelt. Man har valgt nye Embedsmænd, og det er nødvendigt at vente, indtil nye Fremgangsmaader og Planer har faaet Tid til at udfolde sig og blive frugtbare. I alle det menneskelige Livs Anliggender er Venten en stor Nødvendighed.

Kristen Videnskab lærer bestemt, at disse Venteperioder maa udnyttes, saa man har Gavn af dem, uagtet man mange Gange ikke berører eller foretager Forandringer i selve Planen. Ganske som Porcellænet bliver anbragt i Ovnen, og Døren lukkes, saaledes maa enhver Plan, naar den ved rolig Fremgangsmaade er naaet til et givet Punkt, overlades til at udfolde sig. Men man maa passe Ilden!

Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, siger i *Miscellaneous Writings* (S. 330): "Naar den taalmodige Sæd venter paa, at Elementerne skal frembringe dens spæde Blade, danne Straaet, belære Akset og krone det fulde Korn i Akset,—ser da dødelige opad, venter paa Gud, og befaler deres Veje til Ham, som kaster Jordens Masser af Undere i deres Hænder?"

Den eneste retmæssige Venten finder følgelig Sted under en Virksomhed, som skaber Fremgang i den rigtige Retning. Kristen Videnskab hverken overser eller ringeagter de nødvendige menneskelige Skridt, man maa tage. Den rette Virksomhed forlanges. Man maa gaa fremad med Visdom. Men Ventetiden kan være en lykkelig Tid, en frydefuld Stund. Den kan gøres til en Lejlighed til fortsat rigtig Tænkning, til en forstandig, virksom Tillid til Gud og til Hans bestandige Omsorg; til en aarvaagen Modstand imod Fristelsen til at frygte, tvivle eller blive urolig. Naar dette er fuldført, da vil,—ligesom den skønne Vase kommer ud af Ovnen og velsigner sin Ejermands Hjem,—menneskelige Anliggender udtrykke mere Harmoni, og de, som venter, vil se større Velsignelser.

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Spectator

Markings of the grass courts
Cleave the green
With white decisiveness.
Flinging forward
The ball asks a question
And is instantly answered
From over the net;
Softly, futilely,
Or with firm challenge.
Back and forth,
Quip and riposte,
Inducing rhythmic drowsiness
In a distant watcher.
Voices muted by summer air,
Chant the scores—
Or is it a lullaby?

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Ocean Liner

This mighty ark that has been ocean
tossed,
Approaches the thin shore.
The dove no more
Comes fluttering to these, land lost,
Bearing a twig of green;
Instead, is seen
Circling the hull,
Sharp-winged, direct, acquisitive:
A gull.

—MAY LEWIS, in *Voices*.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Market Settles Down to Very Dull Affair, Closing Steady

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Does Not Get Far in Any Given Direction

Metal Stocks About Only Ones to Attract Attention

By Forrest Price

Another day of meaningless movements in the stock market.

Trading was of perfunctory order. Total sales amounted to about 300,000 shares.

Some of the metal stocks made a bid for attention by moving forward rather briskly while the rest of the list was practically neglected.

U. S. Smelting, ordinarily a wide mover, rose about 3 points. American Smelting got up more than a point. Cerro de Pasco gained more than a point. Dome Mines was up 1.

There were modest gains by some of the standard issues, also some losses. Altogether there were nearly twice as many declines as advances, although price changes generally were unimportant.

Decided weakness in United States Government bonds was the striking feature of the bond market. It is presumed that inflation prospects, or rather the fear of inflation, had to do with the sharp drop in prices of this group. The decline in federal issues had a disturbing effect on corporate loans. Losses of ⅛ to 2 points were recorded by various leading railroad issues.

There were spasmodic movements in the grain markets. At the start of business in the Chicago pit there was a stampede of wheat sellers. Prices dropped precipitately in an excited market. The break was due to several factors, one of which was the break in Liverpool and Winnipeg prices.

It is time that politics took a vacation. That is the general belief among business men. It is contended that business will not get anywhere until all interests get together for the high purpose of making things better for everybody without regard to political affiliations, pride of opinion or self-interest.

At the present moment there is a sad lack of confidence. And this condition does not seem to improve. In fact, since the President's address at Green Bay, Wis., uncertainty has increased. This has been reflected in the wabbly movements of stock prices.

Some interests have declared that if the stock market would brace up, get into lively action on the up side, confidence would be revived in general business. But this is putting the cart before the horse. General business must improve before anything can be expected of the stock market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Fresh buying of the non-ferrous metals gave the stock market a little firmer appearance today, but the rest of the list was all but neglected, and virtually unchanged. The closing tone was steady.

Week-end business news was mixed. Reports from the steel trade mentioned a weakness in scrap prices, and indications of some curtailment of ingot production next week. Retail trade reports, however, were widely encouraging.

Over-night news that the Treasury would issue silver certificates against metal already held at the rate of $1.29 an ounce, or more than double the value of silver in world markets, stirred the inflationary fires in the non-ferrous metal stocks, and evidently prompted a little more bear selling of the dollar, but was not regarded in important banking quarters as indicating any significant dilution of the currency.

U. S. Smelting gained more than 3 points, and other metal shares up a point or more included Cerro de Pasco, Howe Sound, American Smelting, McIntyre Porcupine, and Dome.

Gains of fractions to a point appeared in U. S. Rubber issues, General Motors, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Sears Roebuck, and a few others.

U. S. Steel and American Telephone were about unchanged. Western Union lost a major fraction, in response to its earnings report.

U. S. Governments Weak

Weakness in the U. S. Government list unsettled the bond market today.

From an apparent lack of support and a substantial volume of selling, mostly from individuals rather than institutions, the Treasury list suffered its widest decline since the Austrian crisis last month.

Corporate loans of all classes also were forced down, with some losses chiefly in the speculative rails extending to more than two points.

The spread of inflation psychology since the silver nationalization proclamation was associated with the heaviness of the federal group.

One of the sharpest losses was registered in Treasury 3⅜s of 1943-47 which sagged 12-32s of a point to 102.24. Treasury 3s of 1951 dropped 24-32s to sell below par; the 3¼s of 1941 were down 27-32s at 103.13 and the 3¼-4¼s 26-32s lower at 101.22.

Liberty called 4¼s and Treasury 3s of 1946-48 established new lows for the year at 101 and 100.16 respectively.

Weakness in the corporate section appeared to be due to absence of supporting bids rather than selling volume. In some loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Great Northern, Kansas Gas & Electric, New York Central Union Pacific, Pennsylvania and Southern Railway losses ran from 1 to 2 points.

The foreign list was without special feature. Prices were mixed.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Low	Range in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 11	Last Aug. 10
11⅛	6		Adams Express	600	7	6¾	6⅞	6¾
6⅝	5⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	15⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
106¼	91⅜	.3	Air Reduction	200	97⅜	97	97	97⅛
23⅞	17	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1800	21¼	20⅜	21	20⅜
5¼	1⅜		Allegheny Corp	600	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
16⅛	5⅛	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	7½	7½	7½	8¾
180¾	120	6	Allied Chem	600	128	126	126¾	127¼
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	100	13¼	12¾	13¼	13
20⅜	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	
7¾	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	300	46½	45	46⅛	45¾
36	25¾	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	32¼	32¼	32¾	33⅛
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	44	44	44	44
13⅞	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	1000	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¾
38	19⅛	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	22	22	22	22¼
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	900	94¾	93¼	94¾	94¼
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15½
56½	34	..	Am Car & ... pf	100	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	36
62½	20⅜	..	Am Cm Alcohol	300	25¼	24¼	24¼	25¼
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	1100	6	5⅝	6	5¾
11	4⅜	..	Am International	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
38¾	15⅛	..	Am Locomotive	400	17¼	17	17	17⅛
74¾	44⅞	..	Am Loco pf	100	44¾	44¾	44⅜	
10½	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	800	9¼	9	9	9⅛
27⅜	16⅞	..	Am Metal	1000	20	18½	20	20
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	900	5	5	5	5⅛
26¼	11	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	200	12½	12½	12½	13
12⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	3500	11⅝	11¼	11¾	11⅝
28	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	2100	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝
58	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	50	50	50	
7⅜	2⅛	..	Am Seating	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	20	20	20	20
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	5200	38	36¼	37¾	36⅜
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	66	65¼	66	65¼
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1700	110	109¼	109¾	109⅞
27⅝	14½	3	Am Wat W & E	1500	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¼
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	800	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞
83¾	39¼	..	Am Woolen pf	100	45	45	45	45½
4¼	1	.h	Am Writ Pap	100	4	4	4	1¼
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	5	4⅝	5	4¾
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	4800	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	12⅝
93¼	76⅛	7	Armour Del pf	100	92	92	92	
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	3800	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5⅜
63	46¼	..	Armour Ill pf N	200	58⅞	58⅝	58⅞	59
75⅜	54	..	Armour Ill pf	200	68	68	68	68½
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	100	4	4	4	4¼
73¾	45⅜	2	Atchison T&SF	2200	46¾	45¼	46½	46⅜
33¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	700	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	24½
55½	35¼	2b	Atlas Powder	100	47	47	47	
16¼	7	..	Atlas Tack	100	7	7	7	
57⅜	16½	28	Auburn Auto	500	18½	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
			—B—					
16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	1500	8	7¾	8	7⅞
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	800	15¾	15¼	15⅞	15½
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	100	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞
18⅜	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	300	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅜
15⅞	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	1200	12½	12¼	12⅜	12¼
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	15¾	15⅝	15¾	15⅝
49⅛	25¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1800	27½	26⅞	27¼	27⅛
82	55	1¾	Beth Steel pf	100	60	60	60	61¾
40	20⅜	1b	Bigelow Sanford	100	20	20	20	20
107½	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	20	100	100	100	
68¾	48	3	Bohn Alum & Br	200	51½	51⅛	51⅜	52½
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	600	25¾	24¾	24¾	25½
28⅜	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	19⅞
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	1100	16⅜	16⅛	16¾	15⅞
42	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	2400	41½	39⅝	40	41¾
80½	59½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	60	60	60	60
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	4¼	4¼	4¾	4½
14⅛	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	1200	4½	4½	4⅝	4¾
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	100	7	7	7	7¼
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	700	11⅞	11⅜	11½	11½
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	700	16¾	16⅜	16½	16⅞
			—C—					
39⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	900	38¾	38	38¾	38¼
13⅜	1½	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
29¾	12½	1	Canada Dry	100	15½	15½	15½	15⅝
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	1200	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	14
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	1600	39¼	38¼	39	39⅛
33⅜	23½	1	Caterpillar Trac	900	27¼	27	27⅜	27⅜
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	1100	21½	20⅜	21½	20⅜
22⅜	6	h	Celotex pf	40	9	8⅝	8⅜	20¾
47¾	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	6800	40⅜	39⅛	40¼	39
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	800	42⅜	42⅛	42½	42⅜
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	800	2⅛	2	2	2
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
6⅛	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	3	3	3	3¼
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1600	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅝
15	4½	..	Chi & N western	900	6	5⅝	5⅝	6
8⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	5	5	5	
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅞
8	2	h	Chi RI&P 6%	100	3	3	3	
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	200	27½	27	27	26¼
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
60⅜	29¼	1f	Chrysler	11400	31¼	29⅜	31¼	30⅞
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20
18½	9¾	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	200	14¼	14	14¼	14¼
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	800	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅜
8¾	3⅜	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	4½	4½	4½	5⅛
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	1700	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
34⅝	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	100	26	26	26	26¾
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	100	66¼	66¼	66¼	66⅛
35½	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	800	29	28½	29	28½
100	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	104½	104½	104½	
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	27¾	27¾	27¾	
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	54	54	54	53

1934 High	Low	Range in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 11	Last Aug. 10
33⅞	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2800	18⅝	18⅜	18½	18⅞
3¾	1½	..	Comwith & So	2200	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	1¾
13½	4½	.20	Congoleum Nairn	1200	27½	27⅛	27½	27⅛
51¼	22	1.60	Consol Film Ind	400	23¾	23⅜	23¾	
5¾	1⅝	..	Consol Gas	1900	27⅜	27¼	27⅝	27⅝
47⅜	25⅝	.25b	Consol Oil	1100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	9
14½	7¼	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3¼	3	3¼	
6¾	2¼	..	Consol Textile	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2½	⅞	..	Container A	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9½
13¾	6⅛	..	Container B	300	3½	3¾	3⅝	3½
8¾	2⅜	..	Cont Baking A	300	7	7	7	7
14⅝	5¼	..	Cont Baking B	1500	1	1	1	1⅛
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Can	400	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	78
83¼	69½	.3	Cont Insurance	500	28¼	28	28	28¼
25½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Oil	1800	18¾	18¼	18⅝	18½
22¾	13¾	.25b	Corn Products	1200	57	56	56½	57
84½	55½	3	Coty	100	5	5	5	4¾
3⅝	1⅜	..	Cream of Wheat	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32¼
37	28	2	Crosley Radio	200	4	4	4	
17⅛	8	..	Crown Cork & S	500	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23⅜
26¼	18¾	1	Cudahy Packing	200	46½	46¼	46½	46½
50¾	37	2½	Curtis Publishg	100	18	18	18	18
20⅜	13½	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	77⅛	77¾	77¾	77
65¾	43½	2½g	Curtiss Wright	1900	3	2¾	2¾	3
5¼	2½	..						
			—D—					
34½	10¼	..	Deere & Co	1100	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	14
73½	36½	..	Del & Hudson	100	38⅛	38½	36½	38
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1400	15¾	15½	15¾	16½
13¾	4¼	..	Denver R G pf	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	69½	69½	69¾	68½
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	100	23	23	23	23
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	2800	45	43¾	44⅜	43⅞
23	15	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	18	18	18	18¼
26½	14¼	..	Douglas A	1800	17¾	17¼	17¾	17½
103⅞	85	2.60	du Pont de Nem	2400	88¼	87	88	87¾
105½	90	8	Duquesne Lt pf	10	105	105	105	105¼
			—E—					
101½	79	4	Eastman Kodak	600	98	97	97½	98
22½	12¼	1	Eaton Mfg	100	14	14	14	14
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1400	17	16½	17	17¼
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	60	88	87½	88	88
			Elec Boat	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
9½	2¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
9¾	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1100	4	4	4	4
17⅛	6¼	..	Foundation	300	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8¼
17⅜	8¼	..	Fox Film A	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	10¼
80⅜	26⅞	2	Freeport Texas	400	30½	29¾	30¼	30
19⅜	5	..	Fuller 2pf	10	7	7	7	
			—G—					
11½	5⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	400	15½	15¼	15½	15
11⅜	3⅜	..	Gen Bronze	100	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	6½
25¾	16⅛	.60	Gen Electric	11500	18⅝	18	18⅛	18¼
12⅜	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
33⅜	28	1.80	Gen Foods	1000	29¾	29½	29½	29⅝
13⅜	12	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
22	13	..	Gen G&E 8% A	100	14	14	14	
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	300	55	55	55	55⅜
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	17500	29⅝	28¾	29⅜	29¼
103½	89¾	5	Gen oto 5% pf	200	102¾	102¼	102¼	
5⅝	2⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	500	2½	2½	2½	2½
45⅞	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	29	29	29	
13¾	8½	..	Gen Refract	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
13¾	8½	..	Gillette Saf Raz	500	11¼	11	11¼	11½
28⅜	15⅜	1f	Glidden	300	22¾	22¼	22⅝	22¾
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	10	103½	103½	103½	103¾
9¾	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	5	5	5	5
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	200	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	17⅞
18	8	..	Goodrich	1300	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	1900	22¼	21½	22¼	21⅝
86¼	64	4	Goodyear 1pf	200	65	65	65	
11¾	3⅞	..	Gotham Silk Hos	400	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
13⅜	5½	..	Granby	100	7¾	7⅜	7¾	8
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
37¾	30	1	Grant (W T)	200	31	31	31	31½
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	3000	14⅜	13½	13¾	14⅜
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	300	33⅜	32½	32¾	32¼
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Eug	100	1½	1½	1½	1¾
			—H—					
30½	27	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	30½	30½	30½	
8¾	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	4½	4¼	4⅜	4¼
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	1000	5¼	4⅝	5	5⅜
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
99⅞	81½	5	Hazel Atlas	200	83½	83½	83½	
12⅜	5¼	..	Hercules Motors	100	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6¼
10¼	4¾	..	Holland Furnace	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
6⅞	2⅜	..	Houdaille Her B	400	4	3½	4	4
54	43	3.50	Household Fin pf	300	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48
29¾	12½	..	Houston Oil	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15¼
3⅜	1½	..	Houston Oil new	200	3	3	3	3¼
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	4800	54	51⅞	53⅝	52¾
24½	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	800	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7½
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	300	2½	2¼	2⅜	2¼
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅝	..	Il Central	1000	15¼	14⅞	15¼	15½
30½	19⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	700	23	22¼	22½	22¾
40¾	35	.25	Inland Steel	200	36⅛	36½	36⅛	37⅛
4¼	2¼	.10	Insurshare Md	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
13¾	5½	.. h	Interboro Rap T	300	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9¼

1934 High	Low	Range in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 11	Last Aug. 10
11¼	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	400	5½	5	5	
6½	2	..	Int Agr Corp	100	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞	3
12¼	4½	.20	Int Carriers	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
37¾	18¾	..	Int Cement	200	21½	21¼	21½	20½
9¼	3¾	..	Int Hydroelec	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
29¼	21	.35b	Int Nickel	1000	25½	24¾	25⅜	25
3½	1⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
2¾	1	..	Int Pap&Pow C	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
24⅞	8½	..	Int Pap&P pf	200	40½	40⅛	40½	41
50⅝	40	2	Int Shoe	200	44¾	44¼	44¾	44
45¾	19	..	Int Silver	300	28¾	26¼	26¾	27¾
17¾	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	1500	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9½
72½	21¾	7	Int'sta DS pf	100	59	59	59	..
			—J—					
66¾	39	..	Johns Manville	800	41½	40¼	41	41
113¼	101	7	Johns Man pf	20	111	111	111	..
			—K—					
4½	1¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
21¼	11⅝	.50	Kelvinator Corp	300	12	12	12	12
23½	16	.15b	Kennecott Cop	3500	19¾	19½	19¾	19⅝
22⅜	13⅜	.80	Kresge	700	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
61	36	1f	Kress Co	100	57	57	57	163⅛
33¾	23¼	1f	Kroger Groc & B	200	28½	28½	28½	28¾
			—L—					
5	2½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	200	3⅛	3	3	3¼
16⅜	5	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	200	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	12
21¼	9¼	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	10¾	10⅝	10⅜	11
78	64¼	2.40	Lehman Corp	300	67¼	67	67	67½
43⅞	25¼	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	1200	27½	27¼	27½	27½
35⅛	20⅜	1	Loew's Inc	1900	26¼	25⅞	26	26⅛
3	1½	..	Loft Inc	200	2	2	2	2
62½	41	3b	Louisville & N	400	41½	41	41	43
19½	8¼	..	Ludlum Steel	800	13	12⅞	13	13
			—M—					
62½	36	2	Macy (RH) & Co	200	39¼	38¾	39¼	39½
23¼	15½	1	Magma Copper	200	21½	21½	21½	21½
23⅝	7⅝	..	Mallinson pf	10	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
9	5½	.40	Marine Mid	200	6	5⅞	6	5¾
19⅝	8⅜	..	Marshall Field	100	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	10
40¾	24¾	1.80	Mathieson Alkali	800	27½	27	27¼	27¼
44⅜	30	1.60	May Dept Stores	200	36	35¾	36	36⅜
50½	38½	2	McIntyre Porcu	600	49	47⅞	49	47¾
5⅞	2	.. h	McLellan Stores	1600	5½	5	5	5
39	26	2	Melville Shoe	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	
6½	3	..	Miami Cop	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¼
14⅞	4⅜	..	Mo Kan & Tex	700	5¾	5⅝	5½	6
85½	39	1	Monsanto Chem	800	50	50	50	50
35⅝	20	..	Montgom Ward	7200	22¼	21¼	22	22¾
1⅝	½	..	Mother Lode	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
44⅜	18¼	..	Motor Products	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	19
16⅝	6⅜	..	Motor Wheel	100	7½	7½	7½	7¾
11⅜	3⅞	..	Murray Body	200	5	5	5	5
			—N—					
32¼	12⅝	1	Nash Motors	900	14¼	14	14	14¼
13¼	5¾	..	Natl Avia Corp	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
12¾	3¼	.. h	Nat Bel H pf	100	5½	5½	5½	
49½	31	2	Nat Biscuit	1000	33½	32¾	32¾	33⅛
23⅝	12	.50	Nat Cash Reg	300	14¼	13¾	14⅛	14¼
18¾	13	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	2200	16¾	16⅛	16½	17
3	1	.. h	Nat Dept Stores	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
32⅞	16½	.50b	Nat Enam & St	100	23	23	23	
38⅝	17⅞	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	300	8	8	8	8⅜
38¼	17⅞	..	Nat Steel	1100	27½	27⅛	27½	28⅛
21⅛	10	..	Nat Supply	100	12½	12½	12½	13⅞
18¾	9	.60	Nat Tea	200	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	10
13	6	..	Newport Indus	100	7	7	7	7
14¾	13⅜	..	New Mex & Ariz	6500	20¼	19¾	20¼	20⅝
41¾	26⅝	..	NY C & StL pf	100	21	21	21	20⅝
24⅛	9	..	NY NH & H

Commerce and Finance

Trade Holds at About 40 P. C. Above Last Year's Low Point

Business and Industry

Business Volume Is 40 P. C. Above The Low of 1933

Weekly Review Sees Speeding of Expenditures as Boom to Third Quarter

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Business sentiment shifted suddenly into a more cheerful attitude during the week, says Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., "as trade volume still is holding better than 40 per cent above the 1933 low, in spite of the worst drought in the nation's history, the epidemic of strikes and a foreign situation which is difficult to appraise."

"Most of the hesitancy," the review continues, "which has been in evidence since the beginning of the third quarter is expected to be dispelled by the President's speeding of relief expenditures, particularly for the drought-stricken areas, and some formal announcement regarding the Administration's intention of making a strong swing to the Right."

Sees Trade Expansion

"In addition, the subsidence of the insistence on the stringent price control provisions of many of the codes will be immediately productive of broader planning for long-term trade expansion. Definite policies also may be formulated soon regarding measures where price-raising implications are inherent, in an endeavor to increase sales by lowering quotations to a point within easier reach of the majority of consumers."

In most parts of the eastern states retailers had the best week's business since the latter part of June, according to the trade review. The widest gains for the week were reported from the Pacific coast cities, bringing the estimated increase in retail sales for the country as a whole to 5 to 8 per cent above the figures for the corresponding week of 1933.

Referring to wholesale trade, the report notes that orders were close to the high point for the year and "in spite of the curtailment of expected harvest yields, there was a good pick-up in wholesale orders from country districts where the higher prices for the major products will do much to offset the reduction in yield."

Lumber Output Rises

Lumber production has risen abruptly during the past two weeks, following the resumption of operations of mills on the West Coast, and orders for the week were the largest booked in nearly three months, it is added. A part of the rise in demand is attributed to the recent reduction in quotations on building lumber.

Industrial operations, on the whole, reveal little variation from the curtailed rate which has obtained since mid-July, the survey says. Reflecting this, the Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun and Bradstreet, regained the fraction of a point lost last week so that it now stands at 62.8. The Weekly Food Index registered the largest advance of the year, gaining 5 cents, which carried the figure to the highest recorded since April 30, 1931.

N. Y. Life July Gain In Applications 11 P. C.

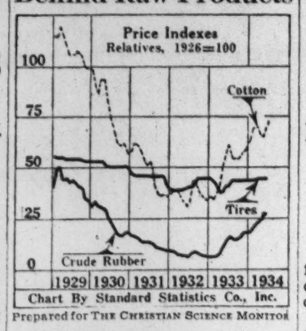
NEW YORK, Aug. 11—An increase of 11 per cent in the total amount of applications for new insurance is reported by the New York Life Insurance Company for July as compared with the corresponding month of 1933. New insurance applied for during the month exceeded $48,000,000.

East Cambridge Savings Bank
Over 80 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.
One Minute's Walk from Lechmere Sq. Elevated Transfer Station
INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 15

DOTEN DUNTON DESK CO. COMMERCIAL FURNITURE
W. B. BADGER & CO.
New and Used Commercial Furniture
32 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON

Medford Co-operative Bank
60 HIGH STREET, MEDFORD
"The American Home, the Safeguard of American Liberties"
MONEY TO LOAN FOR FIRST MORTGAGES

Tire Price Rise Lags Behind Raw Products



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRICES of automobile tires have not kept pace with increases in prices of cotton and rubber over the last two years.

Note on the chart that tire prices are about where they were in August, 1932, while their principal components are substantially higher. On the other hand, prices of tires have not declined from 1929 levels proportionate to the decline in cotton and rubber.

Week's Carloadings Substantially Above Like Week Year Ago

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that holdings of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 4 were 611,298 cars, an increase of 2450 cars above the preceding week, a decrease of 9184 under the corresponding week in 1933 and an increase of 114,672 above the corresponding week in 1932.

Miscellaneous freight loaded totaled 224,808 cars, an increase of 2062 above the preceding week, 5448 above 1933 and 48,469 above 1932.

Less than car lot merchandise amounted to 159,872, an increase of 1439 above the preceding week but a decrease of 13,460 below 1933 and 7105 below 1932.

Grain and grain products totaled 42,820 cars, a decrease of 791 below the preceding week but 13,163 above 1933 and 5588 above 1932.

In the western districts loading of grain and grain products totaled 27,560, an increase of 8395 above last year.

Forest products loaded amounted to 22,048 cars, an increase of 333 above the preceding week but 5886 below 1933 and an increase of 7795 above 1932.

Ore totaled 30,170 cars, a decrease of 633 below the preceding week and 1393 below 1933, but 23,218 above 1932.

Coal totaled 99,099 cars, a decrease of 1681 below the preceding week and 17,701 below 1933, but an increase of 20,695 above 1932.

Coke amounted to 4735, an increase of 207 above the preceding week, a decrease of 2053 below 1933 and an increase of 2190 above 1932.

Canada's Wheat Crop Seen as Less Than 300,000,000 Bushels

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—An estimate that the total wheat crop for Canada will be less than 300,000,000 bushels is given by S. H. Logan, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in a statement just issued here. This compares with the official estimate of the 1933 crop of 270,000,000 bushels, and an average of 411,000,000 bushels for the five-year period from 1928 to 1932.

"The seasonal lull in industrial operations so far is of less than the usual proportions," Mr. Logan says, and not so pronounced as might be expected from such domestic depressants as the severe damage to the western grain crops resulting from the July drought and the aggravation of political and labor difficulties in other parts of the world.

"During the past month our major industries have slackened the comparatively swift pace at which they were operating in the second quarter of the year, but they have production schedules larger than those of recent summer seasons. Looking at the reports furnished to us by about 60 industries of the secondary group covering their operations in July, we find only 10 which were not able either to expand production or maintain it at the June level."

Different Silver Prices Are Not Contradictory

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Two different prices for silver mentioned in reports on the Government's nationalization of the metal have confused some of those trying to understand the complicated monetary problem.

The Government has ordered all bullion silver turned into the Treasury. It will be paid for at the rate of 50.01 cents an ounce. As soon as it is received, however, the Government will place on it the statutory price of $1.29, at which all monetary silver is valued under the law.

The market price of silver has been hovering just under 50 cents an ounce. Friends of silver, who predict the Government's action will increase the price to $1.29, are referring to the market price, and not the statutory price, which is already at that figure.

Cuban Sugar Exports In Aug. 4 Week Decrease

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Sugar exports out of Cuba for the week ended Aug. 4 amounted to 50,084 long tons, raw sugar value. The United States accepted 40,509 tons, 7555 tons went to the United Kingdom and 2020 tons to New Zealand.

During the corresponding week in 1933, shipments totaled 56,257 tons, of which 28,777 tons went to the United States, 24,433 tons to the United Kingdom, and 3047 tons to Canada, according to advices received by Lamborn & Company.

Soaring Prices For Grains Is Result of Heat

Enormous Volume of Trade Particularly in Corn and Oats

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—Soaring prices for cereals reflected the continued deterioration in the crops of this country and Canada.

Corn, oats and rye made even greater upward strides in prices than did wheat, torrid temperatures reducing prospects for all crops that are still in the growing stage. There has been an enormous volume of trade, especially in corn and oats.

The concensus of crop reports on corn received the last few days is that the present condition is much below that on Aug. 1. One crop expert issued a statement to the effect the present promise was for not more than 1,570,000,000 bushels of corn, whereas the average of Aug. 1 private estimates was 1,658,000,000 bushels.

Effects of Heat

Intense heat has prevailed over the major part of the corn belt for the last week, with no amelioration of conditions up to this time aside from a few scattered showers. The crop over most of the belt has had no chance to recuperate from the blasting heat of July.

In Canada the week has been without rains, and current estimates now indicate no more spring wheat than was raised last year, with the possibility of a smaller crop. The drop in Canadian prospects in a month has been roughly about 100,000,000 bushels, and this has been a big factor in creating a stronger tone in foreign markets and that in turn has been a big help in sustaining bullish sentiment in this country.

In other recent years any strength in our markets has been offset by indifference abroad. In July and the first part of August foreign markets advanced more than Chicago.

As showing the changed attitude of foreigners the Argentine shipments this week were 6,133,000 bushels, the largest for any week in more than two years. It is also stated that much of the Argentine remaining surplus has been sold.

European wheat crop outside of Russia is expected to total 275,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels less than last year. This would mean much heavier imports but owing to financial conditions Broomhall, the English grain statistician, figures imports will be only 48,000,000 bushels larger than the last season. He estimates total world import requirements at 576,000,000 bushels.

No Offerings From Russia

Russia has not offered any wheat for export this season, and apparently European buyers are not counting on any important offerings from that country.

Flour buying has been of small volume in this country during the bull flurry, and when buying does come in the removal of hedges may be difficult as there is little new hedging going on now. Receipts are falling off, and not much wheat is being offered by the country. Very little pressure against spring wheat marketings is expected.

Oats have been one of the strongest grains this week, after lagging behind the general market for some time. The country offerings of oats have been almost negligible reflecting the disaster to this crop. Receipts also are extremely light.

FDIC Seeks More Regulatory Power

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The next Congress will be asked to give the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation power to regulate insured state banks not members of the Federal Reserve System.

Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the FDIC described the plan. Under existing law, after such a bank is admitted to the insurance fund, the corporation examines the bank periodically but is without power to expel it from membership regardless of unsound policies it may be pursuing.

The situation is being met now by coöperation of state banking departments, but the FDIC's actual authority is limited to moral persuasion.

Specialized Mining Bank Is Started in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 11—Mexico's first specialized mining bank in many years has been started, known as "Credito Minero y Mercantil," and capitalized at 1,250,000 pesos. The institution will emphasize in its activities loans to small mining operators in accordance with the government plan to stimulate coöperative mining.

Raul Bailleres is president of the board of directors which includes representatives of the Banco de Mexico, Banco Nacional de Mexico, Banco Mexicano, La Nacional Insurance Co., Wells Fargo Express Co., Real del Monte Co., Peñoles Mining Co., American Smelting & Refining Co.

56,000 Louisiana Cotton Growers Get U. S. Checks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 11—Some 56,000 Louisiana cotton farmers who signed voluntary acreage reduction contracts will realize from this approximately $5,000,000, Mr. B. B. Jones, agricultural secretary of the Association of Commerce, recently announced.

Of this amount, more than $2,000,000 in checks has already been mailed to the farmers by the cotton section of the AAA.

This money coming to the farmer is not a result of the Bankhead bill but is only payment in line with the voluntary reduction contracts signed by the cotton planters.

Professor Warren Thinks Drop In Prices in Gold About Over

Says Commodity Price Rise Equal in Percentage to Gold Price Rise—Asserts Greatest Menace to Present Society Is Instability of Currency

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—That the collapse in prices in gold is about over is the belief of Prof. George F. Warren, monetary adviser of the Administration. In a statement released by the Committee for the Nation, he points out that prices in countries that remained on the gold standard have declined only a little during the past year. For this reason, he argues, the prices of basic commodities in this country have risen about in proportion to the 69 per cent increase in the price of gold, although prices of the same commodities in Italy, France and Belgium have been about stationary.

Discussing "Recovery Problems and Gold," Professor Warren says in part:

"Our immediate problem is to get out of the depression. The price of gold has been raised enough to overcome a considerable part of the deflation. The law permits it to be raised 18 per cent above the present price.

"The world is still in a monetary chaos, and it is to be expected that changes in the demand for gold will continue to make its value fluctuate violently for a considerable number of years. Even if we wished to return to the old form of automatic gold standard, it would be extremely dangerous to do so now.

Better Standard Possible

"I hope that from this devastating experience we may make a definite improvement in our standard of value so that we will not have chaos in the price structure whenever world demand for gold changes, or when its supply fails to keep pace with the growth of world needs. No single commodity can provide an automatic measure of value that is stable enough for modern civilization.

"The democratic form of government and the individual form of society break down when too much deflation is attempted. In many of the countries that have not taken steps to restore the price level, dictators have appeared and in others they are threatened. The greatest menace to a form of society based on individual enterprise is not propaganda, but instability in the medium of exchange which creates intolerable injustices. If the world would preserve this form of society, it must regulate the medium of exchange. The alternative seems to be a dictator who attempts to regulate everything.

"Some persons would provide for the world's needs by having a central planning committee to decide what each man shall produce and what he shall receive of other products. This form of society is a sort of twentieth century model of the feudal system on a large scale. I am interested in these experiments, hope they will have a fair trial, and wish them an abundance of success, but I do not want to see the tests made in the country in which I live.

Need Stable Exchange

"The other way to make a production and distribution system function is to allow each individual to choose his own occupation and to exchange his products for other things which he desires. To make such a system function better we need some revision of the rules of the game, a better enforcement of the rules, and need to improve our machinery of distribution; but even more important, we need a stable medium of exchange.

"Prices expressed in gold are now about 60 to 75 per cent of pre-war throughout the world. Our price level is about the same as prices in other countries when expressed in gold. Those commodities that had not declined much and would have had to decline were relieved of the necessity of declining. Those that had declined decidedly generally rose decidedly. For example, from July, 1929, to February, 1933, prices of hides fell 74 per cent, and shoes at wholesale prices fell 21 per cent. With recovery, hides have risen 126 per cent, and shoes 18 per cent. Hides are still low in relation to shoes. From July, 1929, to February, 1933, scrap steel fell 64 per cent, and steel rails only 7 per cent. From February, 1933, to April, 1934, scrap rose 124 per cent, and steel fell 9 per cent. Steel scrap has returned to former relationship to steel rails.

Not In Balance In 1933

"Much confusion has resulted from a lack of understanding of what rebuilding the price structure means. We were not in a balanced situation in February, 1933. Had the situation been balanced, no monetary action would have been required. We started to rebuild the price structure at a time when many raw materials were less than half pre-war, and many manufactured goods, the cost of living, telephone charges, freight rates, debts and taxes were above pre-war. Some persons have been surprised that those things that had not declined have not risen 69 per cent. If everything rose equally, the price structure would remain out of balance. The normal procedure for rising prices is for prices of raw materials to rise first and most. This would throw a balanced price structure out of balance, but it is the method of bringing an unbalanced, half-deflated price structure into balance.

"Some persons have thought that they were aiding recovery by attempting to increase the prices of things which had not fallen. So far as influence is used to affect prices, recovery is aided by delaying increases in those prices, services and charges that have not fallen until collapsed prices have come into adjustment with them."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The failure of the Anglo-Dutch trade negotiations is a distressing sign of the times. Great Britain and the Netherlands, in relation to their size, have no peers as world-wide traders, ship-owners, and financiers. Both countries officially profess that their present flight from free trade is dictated not by fundamental faith in protectionism but by the rising tariffs and other barriers erected by their competitors and customers, Who, then were better fitted than they to break the vicious circle of increasing trade restrictions, and to strike a mutually advantageous bargain of freer trade? Yet they have failed.

Anglo-Dutch Trade

Two main reasons were responsible, it seems, for the breakdown. First, the British Government could not see its way to reduce the measure of protection that has been afforded since 1931 to British agriculture.

The first protectionist measure of the National Government was a series of tariff duties on market garden stuff, which we import largely from the Netherlands, and since then the star of British agriculture has been high in the political firmament. Second, the Netherlands Government could not altogether abandon its policy of seeking low tariff agreements by offering discriminatory concessions. Its plan was to give 25 per cent quotas as of right, leaving the remaining 75 per cent of the standard quantities to be bargained for by individual countries. Discrimination of this kind is clearly a most dangerous weapon, the very thing that might start a trade war. Fortunately, we obtained from the Dutch a promise that we would be given most-favored-nation quotas as well as tariffs, under the same "conditions and reservations" as other countries. The last clause, however, obviously leaves the door ajar for discrimination.

Most Favored Nation

There is, indeed, a deep-seated difference between the official attitude of Great Britain and that of the Netherlands toward this problem of moderating world tariffs by means of trade treaties. The Dutch hold to the conception of the low-tariff group: this they attempted to initiate by the Ouchy Convention of 1932 with Belgium and Luxembourg, under which the parties promised a progressive reduction of their mutual tariffs. We, on the other hand, stand religiously by the principle of the most-favored-nation clause, which would clearly be flouted by such arrangements. The clause is to us a certificate of respectability in international trade relations, our commercial marriage lines. The companionate union of a low-tariff bloc is bound to draw our frowns.

Unfortunately, the Anglo-Dutch discussions were brought to nothing by a still more unfortunate fact. Protectionism is a habit; it cannot be put off like a garment. We have created vested interests behind our tariffs and quotas, and the Dutch, too, have acquired the taste for protection and for bargaining. Two novices in tippling sat down, pot in hand, to cure each other of the taste for drink. They parted friends, and perhaps even that is an achievement.

It will be recalled that an official ban on foreign lending has been in force in London since 1931. There is neither administrative machinery nor statutory powers for enforcing it, but open defiance would be impossible. Financial interests have been grumbling at it recently, and they welcome the relaxation announced the other day by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was satisfied (giving no reasons) that "it would not be in the public interest that the restrictions should be removed at the present time." But he would be ready to consider particular cases, especially those falling under the following heads:

(a) Sterling issues by a country within the sterling bloc where the loan was required to increase the sterling assets of that country and so to minimize fluctuations in the exchanges.

(b) Sterling issues on behalf of any borrower where the proceeds were calculated mainly to produce direct benefit to British industry.

The Sterling Bloc

There is something rather muddle-headed about this argument. The commercial under-valuation of sterling, which might result from an outflow of capital, would obviously help British trade. Since, then, the object of the ban is clearly not to keep up the value of the pound, it must be to prevent the franc and other gold currencies from falling. But in that case nothing could be better than loans to gold standard countries "where the loan was required to increase the sterling assets of that country and so to minimize fluctuations in the exchanges." Can it be that the Treasury and the Bank of England have forgotten that we are off the gold standard?

One thing at least is plain. Government policy places stabilization of sterling against gold far in the distance. The authorities are thinking in terms of securing as wide a range of stability as possible on the basis of an independently managed sterling. This is all very well in many ways. Everyone will sympathize with the Government's hesitations in front of the possibility of linking the pound to a deflationary franc and an unsteady dollar. But stability of other currencies on sterling, except of the arbitrary and temporary kind that has been adopted as a crisis measure, requires the countries practicing it to accumulate reserves of sterling. This is openly hinted at by the Chancellor's announcement.

Trade in Sweden And France Shows Much Betterment

European Commentators Note Benefits From Currency Revaluation

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Evidence of at least temporary benefit derived from currency devaluation is afforded by information received here simultaneously about economic conditions in France and Sweden.

France devalued its currency in 1927-28 to the extent of 80 per cent. Sweden devalued in 1931 to sterling level (37 per cent as compared with gold) and has since gone below that standard by a small percentage.

France Slowly Recovering

Reports which have just appeared here cover recent periods. That on France has been prepared for the British Department of Overseas trade by Sir Robert Cahill, Commercial Counselor. It brings information down to June, 1934. That on Sweden is from a quarterly review published by the Skandinaviska Kredit Aktiebolaget, a leading Stockholm bank. It discusses economic conditions in Sweden during the 18 months ending with the current half year.

Sir Robert Cahill shows that France has had varied experiences. In 1926-1930, the period of currency expansion, he finds that both imports and exports reached "unprecedented heights." Thereafter severe depression occurred. From early 1931 to early 1934, he says, "the internal situation as a whole was dominated by the ever worsening plight of the state finances."

Now, thanks to stringent economy and salary cuts by successive governments, the general outlook has been so transformed that Sir Robert describes France as having "recovered internal stability and entered a period of incipient economic convalescence." On the other hand he says the restoration of "the abounding prosperity of the years 1922-30 and notably of 1928-30" cannot be anticipated at an early date.

Swedish Gains Marked

The recent fortunes of Sweden, as disclosed in the Aktiebolaget report, have been more uniform. An adverse trade balance has been nearly wiped out. Industrial production has risen, in the cases of woodpulp and some kinds of iron and steel to what are described as "boom" conditions. State revenue during the first 11 months of the current budget year has gone up by 8 per cent. The numbers of unemployed have fallen to such an extent that only 166,257 were still out of work on June 1.

One of the effects of currency devaluation in both France and Sweden appears to have been the permanent lightening of the burden of debt alike for the state and for the individual. On the other hand, especially in the case of France where devaluation went furthest, the rentier lost so much of his savings that he is now firmly resolved to have nothing to do with any further inflation. The wage-earner in non-competitive industries has also suffered. On the other hand the industrial workers has presumably shared in the rich if temporary harvest reaped by the producer of goods for export.

To Open Exchange At Toronto Soon

TORONTO, Aug. 11 (AP)—The promoters of the International Stock Exchange let it be known yesterday that they expect to begin business in Toronto in the near future.

An announcement said that the control of the exchange will rest in a Canadian board although both Canadian and United States stocks will be listed.

The International Exchange has an Ontario charter which was issued some years ago. The charter has changed hands several times and now is said to be in the possession of a Toronto syndicate. An effort was made to sell it to the Toronto Stock Exchange some months ago, but the negotiations fell through.

According to advance information, the exchange will have about 100 seats, with 60 going to Canarians and 40 to United States citizens.

Spanish Auto Imports 91.1 P. C. Above 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

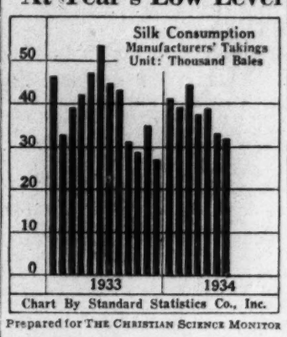
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Continued improvement in the Spanish automobile trade which began at the close of 1932 was reported for the first five months of the current year in a dispatch to the Commerce Department from Madrid.

Grouping all automotive vehicles and parts, the report states, official customs statistics for the January-May period show that a total of 3831 metric tons were imported in 1932, 6023 tons in 1933 and 11,511 tons in 1934. In order the percentage variations compared with the previous year were, respectively, 26.3 per cent decline, 57.2 per cent gain, and 91.1 per cent gain. Total values corresponding to these tonnages were 9.2, 16.1 and 23.2 million gold pesetas, respectively.

France is the largest supplier of automobiles to Spain, accounting for nearly 30 per cent of the 4712 passenger cars imported in the first five months of 1934. During the five-month period the United Kingdom held second place by supplying 24½ per cent of total imports. Germany ranked third with 21.4 per cent, and Italy fourth with 8.3 per cent. During the January-May period under review the share of United States amounted to 124 cars.

In contrast to passenger cars, American trucks dominate the Spanish market, the report shows. Of the 3882 units imported in the first five months of the current year, American makes accounted for nearly 66 per cent compared with 18 per cent for the United Kingdom, 11.4 per cent for Germany, and 4.6 per cent for France.

Consumption of Silk At Year's Low Level



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SLOW primary demand for silk has reduced mill consumption to the lowest levels for the year.

July domestic consumption of silk amounted to only 32,021 bales, as compared with 33,069 bales in the preceding month, and 44,597 bales in July of 1933.

Germany's Heavy Industries Busy Supplying Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 11 (By U. P.)—German heavy industry is finding an excellent market in Chile to help replace any loss in the northern hemisphere. The German electric combine, A. E. G., and the Siemens-Schuckert concern are kept busy.

The former recently completed installation of the new power plant for Vina del Mar, Chile's premier beach resort. Steam-driven, the plant can develop 4200 k. w., and brings the total power of stations erected by this company in Chile to 89,300 k. w.

The largest is the 40,000 k. w. plant of the American-owned Chilean Electric Company at Santiago. Others are the modern 10,000 and 15,000 k. w. plants on the Diesel-electric system in the American built nitrate plants of Maria Elena and Pedro de Valdivia.

The A. E. G. is reported interested in a 25,000,000-peso concern now being organized under the name of Cia Chileno-Argentina de Minas y Ferrocarriles, which proposes to build a standard-gauge line from San Carlos, near Chillan, to a big copper outcrop at La Pila. This would be opened up by electrical mining methods on a large scale similar to the American copper enterprises at Braden, Potrerillos and Chuquicamata.

Siemens-Schuckert will construct the electrical furnaces and apparatus for the National Plate Glass factory being organized. Lirquen on Concepcion Bay is the site, as it is near the raw materials. Erection of the second Siemens-Martin steel furnace for the British-owned Lamifun foundries here nears completion. This firm makes nearly all the iron rods for the construction trade.

Steel's Shipments In July Decrease Sharply From June

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—United States Steel Corporation reported yesterday July shipments of finishtd steel of 369,936 tons, compared with 985,337 in the preceeding month and 701,332 in July last year.

The report reflects the sharp decrease in steel operations last month when the rate was estimated at about 23 per cent of capacity. The rate of production in June was little more than 61 per cent of capacity.

For the first seven months of this year shipments by the United States Steel Corporation totaled 4,048,833 tons, compared with 2,913,742 tons in the corresponding period last year.

The financial district was not surprised by the corporation's announcement yesterday on steel shipments. The decline was expected in view of the heavy slump in operations during the month. In June production was abnormally high because of the general expectation of labor difficulties.

Department Store Sales Show Decrease in July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Department store sales, the Federal Reserve Board reports, showed a decrease in July to 72 per cent of the 1923-1924 average, compared with 74 in June and 77 in May.

Sales, in dollar value, were 3 per cent larger than in July a year ago, however. Heaviest increases over the July, 1933, figures were reported in the Atlanta, Richmond and Dallas Federal Reserve districts, while the San Francisco and Boston district showed decreases.

The percentage of increase or decrease as compared with July, 1933, for the various districts, follows: Boston, off 2; New York, up 1; Philadelphia, up 5; Cleveland, up 4, Richmond, up 16; Atlanta, up 21; Chicago, up 10; St. Louis, up 4; Minneapolis, up 1; Kansas City, up 7; Dallas, up 14; San Francisco, off 9.

Heavier Bituminous Coal Movement on Great Lakes

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 11 (AP)—The total movement of bituminous coal on the Great Lakes to and including Aug. 5 was 17,968,540 net tons as compared with 14,561,391 for the like period last year and 9,547,355 in 1932, the Ore & Coal Exchange reported today.

Shipments in the last week, however, dropped below the like period for a year ago, the report shows, with 1,154,547 tons against 1,175,687 in 1933.

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Gas Rate Cut Is Upheld by High Oklahoma Court

Says Commission's Orders Apply Within State to Holding Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 11—The State Corporation Commission, investigating the reasonableness of natural gas rates charged consumers, may determine whether the cost of gas and the management fees paid by the distributing company to an affiliated company operating in interstate commerce are reasonable, the State Supreme Court has held.

It gave its decision in affirming a commission order cutting gas rates down 10 cents per 1000 cubic feet as charged by the Community Natural Gas Company, serving 26 Oklahoma cities and towns.

Time for Rehearing

The court has granted the Community and Lone Star Gas companies additional time in which to file motions for a rehearing of the case in which refunds of $80,000 to gas consumers is directed.

Pointing out the Community Natural, the distributing company, and the Lone Star Gas Company, the gathering and supplying company, both are 95 per cent owned by the Lone Star Gas Corporation of Pittsburgh, Penna., the Oklahoma court declared public service corporations cannot by contract among themselves deprive the Corporation Commission of its constitutional power to regulate and supervise public service corporations.

The opinion pointed out that the burden of proof is on the buyer of natural gas for distribution to a city to show that in transactions with an affiliated seller the price is no higher than would fairly be payable in a regulated business by a buyer unrelated to the seller and dealing at arm's length.

Answering the argument of Community Natural attorneys the rate cut is confiscatory, the court stated: "Those who now own and control Community, and who hope to reap benefits therefrom, can furnish and must furnish to the commission the evidence which will enable it to make order to avoid such an end" (confiscation).

May Stay Rate Cut

The court directed the commission may grant supersedeas to stay the rate cut further if the parent company provides needed information for an order setting permanent rates.

Further, the court said: "The hands of the State's rate-making body and the State's courts are not to be tied by artificial barriers set up in the form of holding companies, organized and kept elsewhere, which seek to reap the benefits or profits earned under rates established for public service companies in Oklahoma and at the same time deny the State's rate-making body and the State's courts the information which they deem necessary to the determination of proper permanent rates. The unfairness and untenability of Community's contention in this respect is apparent."

In regard to the Lone Star affiliate, the court said the Oklahoma Supreme Court has abandoned the theory that reproduction cost new, less depreciation, plus other allowances, alone determines values, but holds such a theory is merely one of the considerations.

Du Pont Building New Plant at Belle, W. Va.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 11 (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., today announced that a plant for the manufacture of solid urea, an agricultural product heretofore made only in Germany, is under construction at Belle, near Charleston, W. Va. The company says the plant is the first of its kind in this country.

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Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 16
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 16
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Sept. 16

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Color Prints Not Too Costly

By Frank Rutter

London

"OF ALL God's gifts to the sight of man, color," said Ruskin, "is the holiest, the most divine, the most solemn." That was a tremendous thing to say; but indeed, joy in color is universal, and so great that we can well understand that to most people a picture without color is no picture at all. Nobody delights more than I do in the beauties proper to Black and White, nobody admits more willingly the charm and fascination of etchings and pencil drawings, but still I do not blame the mass of mankind when they want to put something into a frame and hang it on the wall—I do not blame them in the least if they insist that it have color.

It is this general love of color that is responsible for the popularity of mechanical reproductions of famous pictures, because few people can afford to buy original paintings; but it must be pointed out that the popularity of these prints rarely adds to the prosperity of the artist: it more usually results in increasing the wealth of publishers.

★ ★ ★

Now here comes the problem. Cannot the artist give us some genuine autographic work in color that can be sold at a low price which ordinary folk can afford? The answer is in the affirmative. He can and he does in the modern color print. These prints, made by the artist with his own hands, embodying his design and showing the subtlety of personal touch, can be produced in a number of different ways, all delightful, and none costly.

At the moment of writing there is on view at the Redfern Gallery (27 New Bond Street) a fascinating exhibition of these modern color prints. Nothing here costs more than about £5 5s. though among the exhibitors are such famous artists as Bonnard, Marie Laurencin and Vuillard; while many highly desirable little pictures can be bought for one or two guineas. Some are linocuts, that is to say are printed in color from designs cut on linoleum. some are woodcuts; some are lithographs, printed from drawings made on stone; some are color etchings; and some are monotypes, or pictures printed from a metal plate that has to be colored afresh each time a copy is made. What could be more genuinely autographic than these? Among the monotypes exhibited at the Redfern are two admirable little pictures by Cyril E. Power, one of a railway station, "The Terminus," another, "Wet Day, Rouen Qual," being admirably expressive of weather as well as of scene.

But these do not exhaust the variety of method shown in the exhibition. A young artist, Viola Paterson, has produced some extraordinarily fascinating woodtypes by a method of her own. These are taken from the wood by one printing, the color having to be applied again for each print that is pulled; and so skillful is the artist that even by this difficult method she attains an astonishing uniformity of effect. She is a skillful designer, showing both ability in draftsmanship and humor in observation; these qualities being specially prominent in her composition, "Hyde Park," a delightful medley of London people and manners, presented in decorative terms with much beauty of color. She well deserves the honor of having had one of her woodtypes, a domestic scene entitled "The Hat," bought by the Contemporary Art Society for the British Museum. Other purchases made on behalf of this society are Ronald Grierson's dignified design of "Fruit and Flowers" and Ann Clark's clever linocut "Sea-horses."

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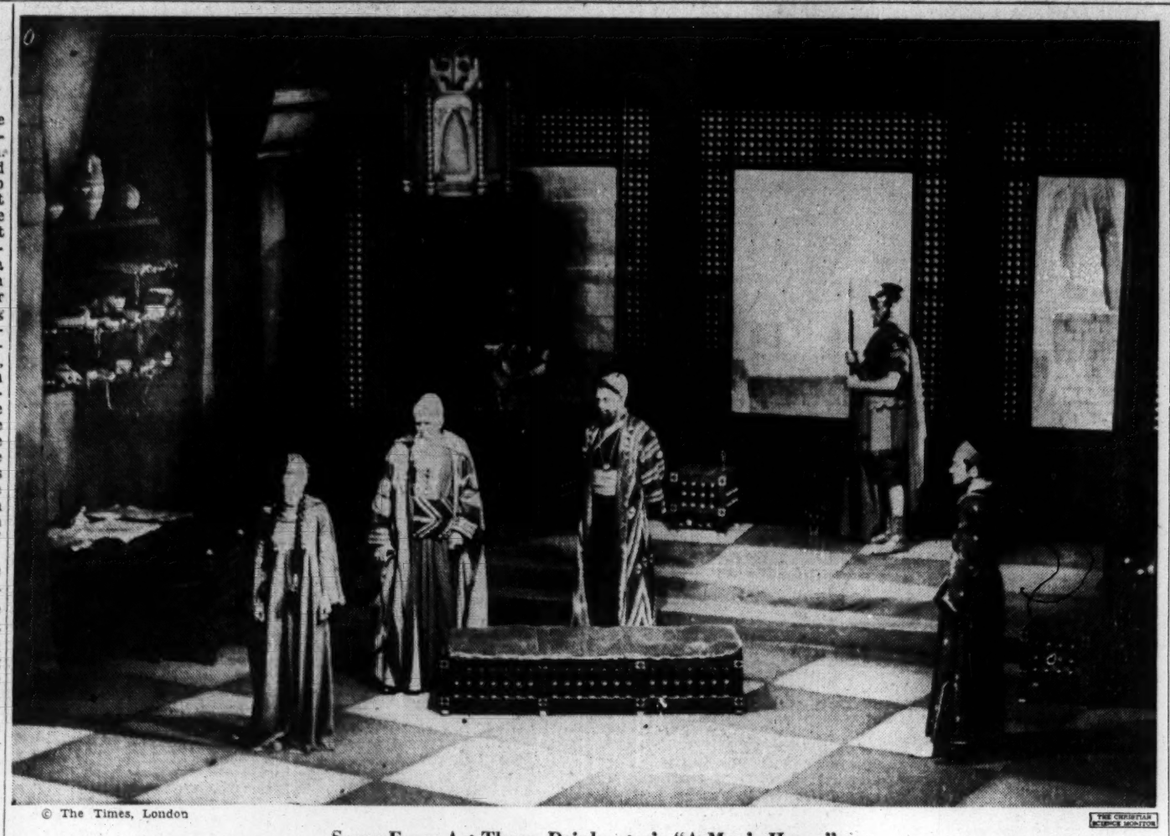
The British Museum is not the only institution to take these linocuts in color seriously, for from the exhibition the Victoria and Albert Museum also has bought a powerful design of two plough horses going over the top of a hill, "Tillers of the Soil," by Sybil Andrews; also an amusing and rather imaginatively treated composition entitled "The Examination Room," by Cyril E. Power. Most of the works I have just mentioned are priced at the equivalent of two guineas or less, and any one of them would make a fascinating and enjoyable wall decoration for the wall of a small apartment.

Marie Laurencin, of course, is a genius, and yet her delightful color etching, "The Mandolin Player," is still priced at the equivalent of $25. Quite seriously it may be said that no painting is more typical and representative of her than this etching. It has all the qualities which give distinction to her art—the nimble suggestive draftsmanship, the rhythmical grouping of the figures, the types themselves, and the charm of her own inimitable delicate and lovely color. And for even less money you can still buy lithographs in color by those two fine French artists, Bonnard and Vuillard.



© The Times, London

Scene From Act Three, Drinkwater's "A Man's House"

From Left to Right—Esther (Miss Joyce Bland), Levi (Mr. W. E. Holloway), Salathiel (Mr. Basil Radford), Mathias (Mr. Reginald Tate). Stage Setting Designed by Mr. Paul Shelving.

Block Cuts of Modern Japan

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

UNBROKEN is the decorative tradition in Japanese prints. One can appreciate the laments of the purists who maintain that poetry passed from block-cutting when Hiroshige laid aside his tools, and still enjoy the work of contemporary print makers of Japan. A characteristic representation of their popular art now on view at the Holst Gallery exemplifies the command of pattern so widely shared by the modern school. Craftsmen they are unquestionably, tireless in working out their compositional schemes. All take care to keep their tonal masses unbroken.

Genjin Torii is sensitive to length of line, as in the sweeping contour from shoulder to finger tips, using patterns of short strokes in the hair as accent to the shape of the head, in "Toilet." In "Red Kimono" he makes an elaborate arrangement of interlacing lines, avoiding any effect of overdone detail by keeping the constituent parts always in harmonic relations.

Authoritative drawing that never descends to showiness holds one charmed before Taisui Nishimura's "Hydrangias," with individuality of character discovered in every leaf and blossom, and nothing admitted to the picture that doesn't count. In Hoson Ohara's "Parrots" one bird is pale yellow, the other pale rose. A blue cup is attached to their vermillion perch and the background is a limpid green. One marvels that such meticulous drawing can escape dryness, until we remind ourselves that all these pictures were probably done largely from memory. Even so did Rembrandt observe elephants at the zoo and return to his studio to draw them, putting down on paper more of their essential character than he ever could have captured working with the models before him. Hoson Ohara's "Tsuwabuki" is simply a study of a plant's leaves as seen from varying angles, with no repetition of position. His "Lotus Flower" is lyrical in its presentation of the blossom in three phases of growth.

Soseki Komori's "Heron" revels in the opposition of line and form resulting from accentuating the curving red feathers in relation to the verticles of the legs and the diagonal of the great beak. In his "Moor Hen" the bird sits snugly under a leaf, while the rain streaks down upon her shelter. Strong is the feeling for thrusts of growth in Hasui Kawase's "Iris in Bloom." He uses snow patterns in "Sacred Bridge" against the red of the structure and the blue of the river.

Always in these pictures is a satisfying finality. No fumbling, no uncertainty, always a sense that the artist knew precisely what he was going to do before ever he set his brush to paper.

Talents and Economics

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

INTERNATIONAL understanding, the sort that now and then comes through the agency of the arts, was remarkably realized a while ago at the Florence Festival, when the audience, applauding a section of Alban Berg's "Lyrical" suite, demanded that it be repeated. That occurrence, which the succeeding weeks have not blotted out of memory, was a happy one at a time of economic and political tension, and of disinclination on everybody's part to give first thought, still less second, to musical questions. For pressing upon us just now are matters pertaining to the musician himself, and how he shall live and get along.

It is fortunate, too, that from the social viewpoint some thought is being taken for him. If only for the sake of limiting the number of the unemployed, an effort is being made to encourage theaters, orchestras, concerts and schools of music.

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The primary motive, of course, is to enable the person in need to exist, rather than to foster talent; and so, all exertions are devoted to one's own people, while strangers are kept at a distance. "Autarkie," in consequence, is introduced. Minor talents are pushed forward. The man of music is no longer free to live where he wants to, and international art exchange is hampered. In the case of certain performers, however, some measure of compensation exists, for distinguished technical skill is too obvious a thing to allow of preference being shown to the unskillful. Nor is it wise for financial reasons to dispense with the drawing-power of famous soloists. Nevertheless, the attempt to establish an "Autarkie" has affected living composers very considerably. On concert-programs one finds an increasing number of local celebrities of no actual importance and fewer names of living composers of international fame. The significance of artistic achievement is disappearing. Chauvinism is the fashion, involving the possibility of nations isolating themselves, even in the realm of music.

★ ★ ★

This is more or less the situation in central European states. Since it has been increasingly called upon for political purposes, the radio, too, has largely relegated its artistic activities into the background. Its action covers so wide a field that it has greater possibilities than any other institution for stimulating art and for bringing about a rapprochement between nations. It is in its nature that its most elevated language should be that of the international language of music. The abundant time at its disposal for transmissions makes it possible to forward an intensive and systematic cultivation of every kind of music, old as well as new, indigenous as well as foreign, of art and folk-music. It could also allow of theoretical and historical discourses of a serious and popular character. If the ignoble language of political propaganda usurps the greater part of the services of the radio, it is at the expense of music, its artistic standard and its influence abroad.

Until recently, the most genuine meeting-ground of nations was to be found in the realm of music. The musical hypotheses are the same among all cultured races. Everywhere one finds the same composers, the same works that determine the stable repertories of opera houses and concert halls; also the same standard works for aspiring students. We may perhaps hear more of Tchaikovsky in one country, more of Bruckner in another, and again more of Sibelius in a third; yet, Bach, Mozart, Beethoven and, of the more modern, Debussy and Strauss—only to mention a few names—figure largely on the programs in every country. The musical character of nations is certainly different, but it is precisely when the national element is stressed that music possesses its peculiar charm for other nationalities. That is why Russian music has found such favor with the big public; and composers like the Czech, Janáček, and the Hungarian, Bartók, who knew how to present their folk-music in so fresh and original a manner, have had a very stimulating effect on the outside musical world. Such an outgrowth of the mutual understanding among nations must not be forfeited.

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We still have a great deal of productive power of the highest kind. Within the radius of Austro-Germanic music culture alone we find the outstanding names, to go from younger to elder, of Hindemith, Berg, Schönberg and Strauss. The period they represent, moreover, is important in musical history, being signalized by a changed notion of sound. The modern sonorities, indeed, have yet to prevail with the public, which cannot summon up its former enthusiasm for a combat of ideals. But if, for the present, the new music is more or less disregarded, I believe that in time, and under more favorable conditions, its artistic value will be everywhere recognized.

Westminster Choir Tour

Dayton, Ohio

Mrs. Katharine H. Talbott, who sponsors the activities of the Westminister Choir of Princeton, N. J., announces that arrangements have been made for the organization to make its second tour of European cities, opening at Scheveningen on Sept. 4. The young men and women comprising the membership are to see the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France and Switzerland and to sing in the principal cities of those countries. They return to the United States at the end of October.

'Handy Andy' and Others

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

WILL ROGERS'S Fox picture, "Handy Andy," is a leader in receipts among the newest films, according to trade paper reports from all over the United States. Wide is the enjoyment of the Rogers's brand of common-sense humor, the friendliness, and his habit of puncturing snobbery and pretense. Consistently he has held his following since the talkies came in. In "Handy Andy" he is a druggist who doesn't know what to do with himself after his ambitious wife heckles him into selling his store. They go to New Orleans for the Mardi Gras. He balks at attending a masquerade ball in the romantic rig she chooses for him, but he finally attends in a makeup of his own selection—as Tarzan of the Apes. Mr. Rogers's caperings with Miss Conchita Montenegro in an adagio-apache dance travesty vie in laughableness with his efforts to learn golf and his misadventures with pigeon raising. Andy gets his store back at the end, and his daughter marries the man of her choice instead of the one her mother picked. Miss Peggy Wood saves her stenciled part of the wife from dullness by never taking it seriously. In her next film she will know better how to adapt her stage style to the microphone.

"Hat, Coat and Glove" (RKO) is a mystery story, unsavory in details and exciting in action, showing how a resourceful lawyer successfully defends from a homicide charge a youth who has been paying court to the lawyer's estranged wife. As a means of escaping censorship, sentimentalities have been substituted for the ironies of the European play upon which the film is based. Messrs. Ricardo Cortez and John Beal and Miss Barbara Rooins have the leads.

"Ladies Should Listen" (Paramount) extracts frothy fun out of the maneuvers by which an apartment house telephone operator saves a philandering youth from the consequences of his escapades. Mr. Cary Grant and Miss Frances Drake are the principals.

"Friends of Mr. Sweeney" (Warner Brothers) started with an idea—the revolt of a writer against the expedient policies of the weekly newspaper editor who employs him. But the action degenerates into slapstick farce and melodrama which is made interesting only by Mr. Charles Ruggles's powers as a comedian.

"Paris Interlude" (Metro) is a dull recital of the wastral behavior of rudderless Americans in Paris. Miss Madge Evans and Mr Otto Kruger seem uneasy in their unsympathetic parts.

"She Learned About Sailors" (Fox) is provided with the stock naval film plot about the girl who compels the gob to treat her with respect, Mitchell and Durant, knockabout comedians, defeat the hero's efforts to stay single. The cast includes Miss Alice Faye, Mr. Lew Ayres and Mr. Harry Green.

"Cockeyed Cavaliers" (RKO) offers a gorge of the clowning of Wheeler and Woolsey in a travesty of seventeenth century English romance.

E. C. S.

In English Version

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

E. Bourdet's "La Prisonnière," not having gained the British censor's license, is being presented for private performances at the Arts Theater Club.

The circumstance revives a question that is always of latent urgency in the English theatrical world. No play can be publicly acted in Great Britain (provided it be written after 1737) unless it has been passed by the Lord Chamberlain's reader of plays. What the qualifications precisely are, it is invariably difficult to discover. So are the fundamentals on which judgments are based. But past experience seems to have established the fact that discussion upon the stage of certain aspects of human existence is arbitrarily ruled out. This attitude is a purely mechanical one. If certain words or topics be referred to in a play, even if that play be a masterpiece, it is refused a license as sternly as if it were a scurrilous farce.

Many people do not agree with this attitude. They maintain that any subject is fit for discussion, provided that the discussion be constructive and adequate.

Judgment of "La Prisonnière" will be affected according to whether one is on the censor's side, or against him. From the purely technical angle, the piece is very well put together. The gradual discovery of Irène de Montcel's fatal bondage to the wife of M. d'Aiguines is excellently managed, and there are incidental scenes, such, for example, as that at the beginning of the second act, between Giselle de Montcel and Jacques Virieu, which reveal very true, effectively subdued feeling.

One or two episodes may strike an English audience as not being quite in key with the outlook of the rest of the play; and at moments the dialogue certainly gives the impression of being overweighted with words. But in any case, four first-rate characterizations are to be credited to the leading actors, Miss Yvonne Rorie, Mr. P. Kynaston Reeves, Mr. Harcourt Williams and Miss Zena Howard.

Arts Theater—"La Prisonnière." Play in three acts, by E. Bourdet. English version by Gilbert Wakefield. Directed by Maurice Browne. Presented June 30, 1934.

H. H.

In Jerusalem, 33 A.D.

By Harold Hobson

Malvern, Eng.

INDIRECT treatment was required in the play, "A Man's House," if the author, Mr. John Drinkwater, hoped to represent the principal figure, Jesus, without offense to the rules of censorship. Unable to provide an actual portrayal on the stage, Mr. Drinkwater had to bring the personage to realization by means of flashes cast upon other characters in the drama.

The necessity under which he labored of showing the meaning of Jesus's career by implication might be thought a handicap, and it might also be made to excuse weaknesses found in the action of the piece; yet the roundabout method required by the censor has been handled effectively before now. A vivid scene, for example, in the Drury Lane production of Mr. Noel Coward's "Cavalcade" was that in which half a dozen men and women and a couple of children stood on a balcony, supposedly watching the cortège of Queen Victoria pass by in the street below. By their rigid, attentive attitudes, they communicated an impression of the greatness of the Empire, as something they meditated upon, and likewise of the majesty of the Queen, as something they recalled to memory. A good deal according to the fashion of the writer of "Cavalcade," Mr. Drinkwater holds his dramatis personæ before us, mirror-like, at moments, by way of indicating what he may not concretely illustrate. If the effect is a little cloudy, it nevertheless holds an audience that can coöperate with author and players.

Briefly to outline the story, the teaching of Jesus, in its social aspects particularly, disrupts a prosperous Jewish household of the year 33 A. D. in Jerusalem. The daughter runs away with an ardent young Christian. The father upholds the ancient traditions with a gentle firmness entirely commendable; his brother is a Christian, and his son, Matthias, the prop and stay and brains of the family business, is a bitter and unscrupulous enemy of everything that is new or progressive.

Such is the man's house we are called on to contemplate during the days that elapse between the Ride into Jerusalem and the Resurrection. With Mr. Godfrey Baxter's help, Mr. Drinkwater has produced his work discreetly. He is well assisted in the effort, too, by his actors, who include Miss Joyce Bland, Mr. Scott Sunderland, and a performer who begins to assume a speech after the Gielgud manner, Mr. Reginald Tate.

Malvern Festival Theater—"A Man's House." Play in three acts by John Drinkwater. Produced under the festival directorship of Sir Barry Jackson on July 23, 1934.

Concerts at the Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Sir Hamilton Harty at Hollywood Bowl from July 24 to Aug. 4 brought the orchestra up to its regular excellence. He has a way all his own which inspires eager response from the players; and his remarkable elasticity of treatment of the music never exceeds the bounds of good taste. His moods of humor, too, win an audience such as attends the Bowl concerts.

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On Tuesday night, July 31, Miss Marguerite Kuehne took part in the Bruch G minor violin concerto. Orchestral numbers on this program were the Dvořák "Carnival Overture," the theme and variations from the Tchaikovsky G major suite, the Mozart "Kleine Nacht Musik," the Weinberger polka and fugue from "Schwanda" and the Berlioz "Marche Troyenne."

On Friday evening the second of the Bowl operas in concert form, "Cavalleria Rusticana," was given under the directorship of Mr. Nathaniel Finston. Mme. Elsa Alsen had the rôle of Santuzza, Miss Jean Chown had that of Mama Lucia, Miss Eleanor Woodforde that of Lola, Mr. Carl Cameron that of Turiddu, and Mr. Richard Bonelli that of Alfio.

★ ★ ★

Sir Hamilton presented selections from the music dramas of Wagner for his Thursday concert, Mr. Nelson Eddy, baritone, assisting.

Two young pianists appeared on Saturday. Miss Johanna Leschin, taking part in the Busoni arrangement of Liszt's "Spanish" rhapsody, and Miss Irma Olssen-Seffer in Strauss's burlesque. This was Sir Hamilton's final concert, and it was practically a request program. Besides the soloist's numbers, the orchestra played the Berlioz "Roman Carneval," the Delius "Walk to Paradise Garden," the Beethoven fifth symphony, and the scherzo from the conductor's "Irish Symphony."

Mr. Jose Iturbé was to assume command on August 7. For one night, that of Aug. 11, Mr. Alfred Hertz takes charge, directing his hundredth Bowl concert.

B. K. W.

Villa for Art Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence

The Villa Fabbricotti is to become an International Art Academy and residence for foreign artists on somewhat the same lines as the French Academy of the Villa Medici at Rome. It is now the property of the Opera Nazionale Balilla. The purchase money was subscribed by the Italian Government, the Commune of Florence, the Monte Dei Paschi, the Florence Cassa di Risparmio and the Florence Federation for Tourist Traffic.

Villa Fabbricotti, situated at Montughi on the north side of Florence, was known in olden days as Villa degli Ancipressi, on account of the groves of cypress then surrounding it. In the fourteenth century it belonged to the Buoninsegni family. In the nineteenth century Count Fabbricotti, a wealthy marble merchant, restored and enlarged it and laid out the grounds as they now are.

'On the Rocks' at the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

IRISH players are wanted for a proper and convincing performance of the works of Shaw, as became once more evident at a presentation at the Abbey Theater of "On the Rocks," with Mr. F. J. McCormick in the character of the Prime Minister and Mr. Barry Fitzgerald in that of the disillusioned Communist, to name but two members of a fine and well-balanced cast.

The explanation of the adaptability of the Irish actor to Shaw is simple. With us here, it is not a matter of trying to understand Shaw. We not only understand him, but we realize that what he writes is what we ourselves would like to say and sometimes do say; not because we believe what we would say to be true, but because the imp of mischief which is in Shaw is also in every one of us. We often think Shaw's thoughts and frequently we speak them, just for the sake of shocking others. I have yet to meet Irish players, professional or amateur, who do not declare that Shaw is the easiest of all authors to memorize. They even assert that they find themselves almost anticipating his every word. The result is, that when they take on a Shavian rôle, they forget the author and make his lines and speeches their own.

On the first night, things went trippingly at the national playhouse. Everybody was the personage he or she presumed to represent, and the dialogue flowed easily and naturally. The purpose of the piece seemed, indeed, vague, and almost, at times, mad. Nevertheless, here was Shaw's faculty for characterization unimpaired; here, too, were flashes of the familiar Shaw, now and then, in the exchange of talk. The production, finally, was a triumph for the Abbey group.

J. J. H.

Abbey Theater—"On the Rocks," a play in three acts, by George Bernard Shaw. Produced by Lennox Robinson. July 9, 1934.

Mme. von Meck, the Bountiful

P. I. Tchaikowsky. Correspondence with N. F. von Meck, 1876-78. Edited with comments by V. A. Jdanoff and N. T. Jegin. Introduction by B. S. Pszybyszewski. Vol. I. Moscow and Leningrad: Academia. 15 roubles.

PUBLICATION of the complete correspondence of the composer, Tchaikowsky, and his benefactress, Mme. von Meck, begins with a volume issued under Soviet auspices, covering the first two years of the 13½ years of their close, and yet dissociate, friendship. The book deals with what may be called the critical period of Tchaikowsky's life; with the tragedy, that is to say, of his unconsummated marriage, with the appearance of Mme. von Meck, who proved his salvation from moral and material ruin, and with the composition of the fourth symphony and of the opera, "Eugene Onegin."

Most important of all, perhaps, from his letters to Mme. von Meck between the years 1876 and 1878, reproduced in the main part of the book, and from letters to his brother also, quoted in the comments and the introduction, we learn the facts, as we have imperfectly known them before, regarding his attitude toward his wife.

★ ★ ★

"One fine evening," he writes to Mme. von Meck, "I went to see my prospective wife and told her frankly that I did not love her, but that I would be her devoted and grateful friend. I described in detail my nature, my temper, my irritability, my unworldliness, my circumstances. Then I asked her if she would become my wife. The answer was in the affirmative."

This was on July 3, 1877. Two weeks later, he writes to Mme. von Meck again: "The moment the wedding ceremony was over and I found myself alone with my wife, I suddenly felt that not only did she not inspire me with a simple feeling of friendship, but that she was hateful to me in the full sense of the word."

Tchaikowsky fled abroad. He did everything in his power to persuade his wife to give him a divorce. He felt slander and scandal dragging him down. At this time, his brothers and Mme. von Meck were his only comforters. Like a good fairy, Mme. von Meck, for her part, prepared for him, wherever he went, villas and palaces, which she furnished with pianos, supplied with periodicals in Russian and in French, and caused to be served by silent butlers.

But such was his intractable nature, the bounties which she bestowed upon him seemed to impede his action. Writing to one of his brothers, "However delicately," says he, "however thoughtfully she arranges my affairs, I feel it restrains my freedom. I would gladly surrender, if I could, her various apartments, since the money she gives me amply suffices for my well-being."

In Florence, he lived in a villa, hired for him by Mme. von Meck, only a few minutes away from the place where she herself, with her large family of children, resided at the time. They corresponded daily; sometimes two or three letters were exchanged between the two residences within 24 hours, often written in the small hours of the morning. Tchaikowsky's valet, Alexis, and Mme. von Meck's man-servant were the letter-carriers, and frequently they met midway on the street bearing their respective messages. Tchaikowsky is again found confiding to his brother: "I keep imagining that she wants to see me. Every morning I watch her as she passes by my villa, trying to catch a glimpse of me. What should I do? Appear at the window and bow? But if so, why not greet her in full voice? However, in her long, fine, intelligent and considerate letters there is no hint of her desire to meet me."

When Mme. von Meck leaves Florence, he suddenly feels lonely: "Contrary to all expectations, I miss her greatly. I pass her deserted villa with tears in my eyes. I grew accustomed to be in daily contact with her, to watch her every morning as she passed by with all her household; and what used to embarrass me is now the object of my sincere regret. What a remarkable, wonderful woman she is! How touching were all her little attentions, even to trifles! . . ."

★ ★ ★

General knowledge of the contents of the letters has hitherto been incomplete, being only such as could be gathered from information given in the Life of Tchaikowsky which his brother, Modeste, published in Moscow and Leipzig (Jurgenson) more than 30 years ago. In that work Modeste says: "The most remarkable circumstance of the heartfelt friendship between Mme. von Meck and Tchaikowsky was the fact that they never exchanged a single word or a single glance; and when they did meet by chance, they passed each other like two strangers. This is the reason why their correspondence, which has been preserved intact, throws such brilliant light on an unexampled relationship between a man and a woman. A special edition should be appropriate, but the time for such an edition has not come as yet."

It seems understood that the way is now clear for publication of the correspondence in its entirety. That portion of it comprised in the first volume, in Russian, goes to make a book of 642 and XXVI pages. To the text are added six illustrations, in part unfamiliar.

NICOLAS SLONIMSKY.

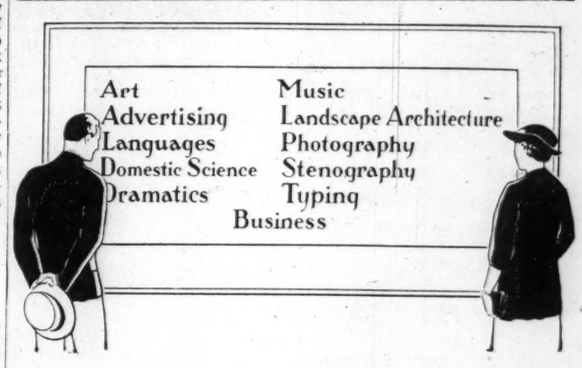
'Mary' Another Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

San Francisco

Staging, costuming and acting all of the first order, Maxwell Anderson's "Mary of Scotland" was brought out at the Curran Theater under the direction of José Ruben. Beauty, wit and grace marked Miss Helen Gahagan's impersonation of Mary Stuart; elegance and romance pervaded Mr. Ian Keith's portrayal of the Earl of Bothwell; glittering hardness and regal invincibility characterized Miss Violet Kemble-Cooper's study of Elizabeth. For art's sake, to say the least, the public attending the performance could admit that all history is a forgery and requires a dramatist to rationalize it and set it right, especially if the dramatist be a man of the fancy and power of Mr. Anderson.

C. H.



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School advertisements are published each Tuesday and Saturday on the Progress in Education Page.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	980kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Chicago Symphony	Orlando's Cosmo-	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program....
5:15	Orchestra concert....	politans; ensemble	New York, game..	Organ Tones.....
5:30	Jackie Heller; orch...	Chick Webb and	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong",
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	his orchestra.....	Yankee Singers....	Mischa Raginsky's
6:00	NBC dance music....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	string ensemble..
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	records; skits.....	Sports reports.....	Ted Husing, sports
6:30	Reports; features....	News; music.....	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS soloist; orch..
6:45	John Herrick; orch...	NBC dance music.	popular program.	CBS dance music..
7:00	News; World in Review	Three Scamps.....	Dramatic sketch...	Reports; news.....
7:15	Flying talk.....	"Homespun"; talk	Script act; music...	Isham Jones and
7:30	Monitor Interview....	After Dinner Revue	Comedy Capers....	his orchestra.....
7:45	Opening Rochester	NBC violinist.....	"Fats" Waller.....	Concert ensemble..
8:00	Centennial Exposi-	Don Bestor and	Manhattan Sere-	Concert ensemble..
8:15	tion; Roch. Civic Or.	his orchestra.....	naders; popular..	Melody Cruisers....
8:30	"Northern Lights,"	"Hands Across the	Philadelphia Sum-	"Music Room".....
8:45	Alaskan sketch.....	Border"; musical.	mer concert from	Getting the News.
9:00	ERA Symphony Or-	"One Man's Fam-	Robin Hood Dell,	Local dance music.
9:15	chestra concert.....	ily," dramatic sk.	Fairmont Park,	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	Edwin Franko Gold-	Chicago Symphony	by members of the	Local dance music.
9:45	man band from Cen-	Orchestra concert	Philadelphia Or-	Sports; news.....
10:00	tral Park, New York.	"Cuckoo" skit.....	chestra, Fritz	Hughie Connor &
10:15	Reports; features....	Jack Denny and	Reiner, conductor	his orchestra.....
10:30	National Barn Dance	his orchestra.....	Concert ensemble..	Elder Michaux and
10:45	program from Chi-	Siberian Singers..	Sports; features...	congregation ....
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News.....	CBS soloist; orch..
11:15	folk dance music..	Lombardo Orch....	Glen Gray's Casa	Sign off.....
11:30	Freddy Martin and	Paul Whiteman &	Loma Orchestra..	.....
11:45	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	Grofe Orchestra..	.....

Sunday's Programs

	980kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Reports; features....	Morning worship,	Reg. service of The	Morning service of
11:00	News; NBC String	St. Paul's Cathe-	Mother Church,	Tremont Temple
11:15	Quartet recital.....	dral in Boston;	The First Church	Baptist Church;
11:30	Nimble Wits.....	sermon by the	of Christ, Scien-	sermon; choir; or-
11:45	"Phantom Strings,"	Rev. Edward T.	tist, Boston.....	gan .....
12:00	Aldo Ricci's Orch....	Sullivan	Salt Lake City	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Reports; features....	Musical Turns.....	choir and organ..	program .....
12:30	Radio City Concert;	University of Chi-	Romany Trail,	Symphonic Album
12:45	symphony orchestra,	cago Round Table	salon music.....	String ensemble...
1:00	under Erno Rapee;	Morey Pearl and	Religious period,	Ann Leaf at the
1:15	chorus and soloists.	his orchestra.....	with speakers,	organ; soloist....
1:30	High Lights of the	Mary Small; orch.	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders
1:45	Bible; quartet.....	NBC harpist.....	ensemble	musical program.
2:00	National regatta,	Gene Arnold and	Address, Alfred E.	ERA Civic Or., un-
2:15	from Baltimore.....	the Commodores..	Smith, Portland..	der H. E. Dickson
2:30	Concert Artists: NBC	The Tune Twisters;	Beale Street Boys..	Armando Corea &
2:45	recital program.....	Peg La Centra....	Tito Guizar, tenor.	his orchestra.....
3:00	NBC organ recital by	Talking Picture	Detroit Symphony	Religious program
3:15	Robert Bedell.....	Time; sketch.....	Orchestra, Victor	from Los Angeles
3:30	King's Chapel Choir,	Dancing Shadows;	Kolar, conductor,	ERA Symphony
3:45	Boston; male ensem.	concert ensemble.	from Chicago....	Orchestra, from
4:00	National Regatta,	John B. Kennedy.	Buffalo Variety	Museum of Fine
4:15	from Baltimore.....	NBC vocalist.....	Workshop progrm	Arts, Boston.....
4:30	International Tidbits:	Chicago Symphony	Oregon on Parade:	ERA Civic Chorus
4:45	vocalist; orchestra..	Orchestra, Sir	soloists; orch....	recital program..
5:00	Sunday Vespers:	Hamilton Harty,	Twilight Reveries;	The Playboys.....
5:15	speaker; music.....	guest conductor.	soloist; organ....	"Poet's Gold".....
5:30	National Regatta,	Sentinels Serenade:	Salon Gems	Sanderson and
5:45	from Baltimore.....	soloists; orchestra	The Cosmopolitans	Crumit; orch.....
6:00	Heart Throbs of the	Religious period,	News Service.....	Nick Lucas; orch..
6:15	Hills; hill drama....	from New York	Report; Summer	Cape Cod Melody
6:30	Reports; features....	Henry King and	Musicale, Chicago	Cruisers .....
6:45	Paradise Islanders....	his orchestra.....	Soloists; pianos....	Report; news.....
7:00	Silken Strings; Prev-	"K-7," secret serv-	"Peter the Great,"	Evening service
7:15	in's Orchestra.....	ice sketch.....	dramatic sketch..	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Musical Art Quartet	Garden talk; re-	Chicago Knights;	ple Baptist
7:45	in Dvořák program..	ports; recordings.	male quartet.....	Church; sermon;
8:00	Jimmie Durante;	Ruby Newman and	CBS Variety Hour;	male quartet;
8:15	Rubinoff and his or-	orchestra, with	soloists; piano	choir; organ.....
8:30	chestra; James Wal-	Del Castillo and	duo; quartet; or-	Beethoven Foun-
8:45	lington, announcer...	vocal sextet.....	chestras	dation recital....
9:00	Stoopnagle-Budd; so-	Rakov's Music and	Buddy Rogers's	Boston Opera Club
9:15	loists; choir; orch..	popular soloists..	Orch. soloists....	Orchestra under
9:30	"The Last Banquet"..	American Album	Fred Waring's	Raffaelo Martino
9:45	Sport report.....	of Familiar Music	Pennsylvanians ..	Reports; news.....
10:00	Mme Schumann-Heink	Don Bestor's Or-	Kay Kayser's	Wayne King and
10:15	Joe and Bateese.....	chestra; soloists..	novelty band.....	his orchestra.....
10:30	New York University	Canadian Capers:	Organ recital.....	Ferde Grofe pre-
10:45	mixed choir.....	variety show.....	Music; report.....	sents 'Americana'

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama, Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, guest conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
5:00 WNAC, "Musical Album of Popular Classics"; concert orchestra.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor soloist.
8:15 WNAC, "From Old Vienna"; Howard Barlow's symphony orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Ensemble Symphonique; Igor Gorin, baritone; Lucy Monroe, soprano.
8:30 WEEI, Garden Concert; Gladys Swarthout; mixed quartet; orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman," dramatic sketch.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:30 WEEI, House Party, with Joe Cook; soloists; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, National Music Camp Orchestra, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, conductor.
10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold; Lullaby Lady; male quartet; orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, "Care and Feeding of Hobby Horses," Leisure League of America; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra and soloists.
10:45 WBZ, Democratic-Republican Series: Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"LIFE BEGINS AT 8:40" (Shubert). John Murray Anderson has constructed unique settings for the appearance of Ray Bolger, Bert Lahr, Frances Williams, Luella Gear and the large supporting company. 8:30.

Near-by Summer Theaters

MARSHFIELD—"In Love With Love," a comedy by Vincent Lawrence. Directed by Arthur Hopman. Cast includes Ann Norris, Melvin Fox and Tileston Ferry. Marshfield Hills Theater. 8:30.

DENNIS—"Candle-light," by P. G. Wodehouse and Siegfried Geyer. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

WEST FALMOUTH—"The Second Man," by E. N. Behrman. Beach Theater. 8:30.

COHASSET—"You Never Can Tell," by George Bernard Shaw. Town Hall. 8:30.

STOCKBRIDGE—"The Pursuit of Happiness," by Lawrence Langers. Berkshire Playhouse. 8:30.

GLOUCESTER—"The Whiteheaded Boy," by Lennox Robinson. Gloucester School of the Little Theater. 8:30.

PETERBOROUGH—"Jack's House," by Alfred Kreymborg. Our Theater. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — "She Loves Me Not," with Bing Crosby and Miriam Hopkins. Vaudeville, Sevitzky's Orchestra. 11:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 7:40, 10:30.

EXETER—Guy Lombardo and Burns and Allen in "Many Happy Returns." 2:10, 5, 7:55. Also Spencer Tracy in "Now I'll Tell," a gangster story.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Housewife," with George Brent. Another triangle. Fenway at 2:21, 4:57, 7:33, 10:09. Paramount at 10:42 a. m., 1:29, 4:16, 7:03, 9:50. Also "She Learned About Sailors," with Alice Faye.

FINE ARTS—Powerful German film "Danton" deals with French Revolution. 2:30, 5:25, 8:30. Also melodious story of "Schubert's Dream of Spring."

BOSTON—Ricardo Cortez in "Hat, Coat and Glove." 11:15 a. m., 1:35, 3:55, 6:15, 8:35, 10:55. Also "Manhattan Love Song," with Robert Armstrong and Dixie Lee.

KEITH'S—John Galsworthy's "One More River," with Diana Wynyard. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—"Paris Interlude," with Otto Kruger, Robert Young, Una Merkel and Madge Evans. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE — Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island," with Wallace Beery, Jackie Cooper, Lewis Stone, Chic Sale and Otto Kruger. 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40.

TREMONT — Sylvia Sidney in "Thirty Day Princess." 10:20 a. m., 1, 4, 6:45, 9:45. Also Edna Ferber's "Glamour" and Mickey Mouse.

UPTOWN—Ann Harding in "The Life of Vergie Winters." 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also Jack Oakie in "Shoot the Works."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Chic Sale in "Old Shep"; "Minute Mystery; Aesop's Fable cartoon; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

TENNIS TOURNAMENT — Longwood Cricket Club. Begins at 2:15.

ERA BAND CONCERT—Parkman Bandstand on the Common. 8.

SUNDAY

Music

ETA ORCHESTRA—Conducted by Will Dodge. In the hall of the Art Museum. 3.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Rambler meeting at Whittemore's, 98 Bellevue Avenue, Winthrop. Meet at Rowe's Wharf for the 3:25 boat and train. 4.

Motion Pictures

"Pieces of Eight"

"A swell show!" a youngster was heard to remark yesterday afternoon at the opening of "Treasure Island," with Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper, the Twentieth Century film at the State. Surely this is enough endorsement for anybody. And if more is needed, one may only say that the theater was packed during the early afternoon show with youngsters and grown-ups alike. Here at last is perfectly suitable film entertainment for children.

Recent advertisements for "Treasure Island" have read: "The Champ' and his pal together again." Herein lies the chief fault of the new film. Victor Fleming, the director, has not always resisted the temptation of allowing Mr. Beery and Master Jackie to carry on in their accustomed manner—a manner which was perfectly suitable for "The Bowery," but finds little place in Stevenson. It must also be said that young Cooper is not sufficiently mature for the Jim Hawkins part.

The lesser rôles are fully convincing. Capt. Billy Bones (Lionel Barrymore), Dr. Livesay (Otto Kruger), Captain Smollett (Lewis Stone), Squire Trelawney (Nigel Bruce) and Ben Gunn (Charles "Chic" Sale) all contribute to the salty mood of the film. The pirates, are a villainous looking lot and on the whole, the new film does well by Robert Louis Stevenson, whose story was once moved from the front pages of the magazine in which it was running and used as "filler" inside.

* * *

Fun at Princeton

Even those who aren't Bing Crosby fans will enjoy "She Loves Me Not," the new film at the Metropolitan. If only for Miriam Hopkins' rollicking portrait of a beautiful but dumb night club dancer, this is an amusing farce. As it is, there are others—Lynne Overman, Henry Stephenson, Edward Nugent and Kitty Carlisle—who all do their share in one way or another. Elliott Nugent, the director, has managed to keep the pace well, except, possibly, for the inserted numbers by Mr. Crosby, who, after all, is paid for his singing.

This story of a dancing lady who hides in a Princeton "dorm" is hilarious and inoffensive farce for the most part. The stage show headed by Willie and Joe Mandel, two comedy gymnasts, is better than average. J. D. B.

Peru Gets Potocol

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 11 (By U. P.)—Foreign Minister Solon Polo yesterday presented the Rio de Janeiro protocol to Congress for approval. The pact of Friendship and Cooperation settling the Leticia corridor dispute was referred to the Foreign relations committee.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

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U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight; light to moderate north and northeast winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight and in the southeast portion Sunday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; somewhat cooler tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds; partly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	86	New Orleans	78	90
Bermuda	80	84	New York	72	84
Chicago	72	84	Norfolk, Va.	74	88
Denver	64	84	Philadelphia	76	86
Helena, Mont.	58	84	St. Louis	76	106
Jacksonville	78	94	St. Paul	70	82
Kansas City	80	110	San Francisco	52	68
Los Angeles	62	82	Washington	76	90
Miami, Fla.	80	86			

A—9 a. m. Aug. 11.
B—Maximum Aug. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday 1:01 a. m. and 1:27 p. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 9.2 feet.

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2 to 5 Room Suites
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be in September.
24A CLEARWAY ST., Boston Ken. 0482

THREE-ROOM monern apartment overlooking waterfront, bath, garage, rent $55. MRS. ACKER. 158-28 Seventh Avenue, Beechhurst, Long Island, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WINTHROP, MASS.—4 rooms, Aug. 15-Sept. 8; large open porch, facing Boston Harbor; American neighborhood. Tel. Malden 1066.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL Bluheet Range Oil Burners, unlimited heat, quick and odorless, gives excellent results, unlike others; agent buys outright, records at profit. Write BLUHEET OIL BURNERS CO., 376 High St., Newburyport, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
GLAD TO SERVE YOU
Call BLU. 7405 20 minutes from Boston

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

MAN AND WIFE would like to board children in new country home near Boston; loving care. G-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

CARPENTERS

CARPENTER and builder; skillful jobbing a specialty; reasonable prices. WILLIAM GILLIS, 10 Milton Rd., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 5441.

CHURCH NOTICES

WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 165 Winthrop St., Winthrop Center. Sunday Morning Services at 10:45 A. M., Sunday Evening Services at 7:30 P. M. during July and August.

COUNTRY BOARD

Allen Homestead—Ashuelot, N. H.
Easily accessible; ideal for restful vacation; homelike; $14. MRS. HARDY.

DANCING

RUSSIAN BALLET CLASSES, Y. W. C. A., Miami, Florida — Interpretive, folk dancing, grace; Fridays, children 10 a. m.; business girls 5:30 p. m. PRINCESS CARACCIOLO, Edgewater 1536-W.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised. Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2224.

DEPENDABLE SERVICE—Help furn. on short notice; spec. in colored help. BRAXTON'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 566 Columbus Ave., Boston. Com. 8156.

ESTATES APPRAISED

CASH BUYERS
Entire estates bought. Est. 24 years. Bank ref. Gold, diamonds, entire households. Oriental rugs, etc. Correspondence invited. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. KENmore 1422

FURNITURE

HIGHEST quality furniture and rugs for every room in good taste at very low prices; display samples of new SIMMONS bedding, studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33rd, New York City.

IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner Street, Allston, Mass., tel. STAdium 2782—5-7-room apartments, all modern improvements; free refrigeration; 7-room apartments have extra lavatory; rentals drastically reduced to $50, $60 and $65; ready for immediate occupancy; adult family; apply on premises.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE WANTED
White woman must be good cook and general; man must be able to drive car, good gardener and general. Telephone at once, Centre Newton 4862 (Mass.).

HELP WANTED—MEN

SALES MANAGER wanted, experienced in handling wholesale pastry and package cake route men in New Jersey, also soliciting business; state experience, salary desired. Write Box P-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

HOUSES FOR SALE

MARBLEHEAD, MASS., Tower House, 122 Front Street—Location excellent; sea views; 8 rooms; write for appointment. OWNER.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

PUBLIC SALE
Entire Contents of the Residence of
JOHN K. ALLEN
ON THE PREMISES
AT 43 SALISBURY ROAD, BROOKLINE, MASS.
Starting Tu

Local Classified
United States and Canada

ROOMS TO LET
(Continued)

BOSTON, 384 Marlborough St.—Desirable rooms in quiet home, permanent or transient; privileges. COM. 0109.

BOSTON, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 8—Select rooms, elevator service. MRS. ELLIS. Telephone Com. 0115.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlborough Rd.—Small single room, clean, quiet home; porch; 10 min. beach, 2 min B. M. T. Phone BU 2-3453.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room in apartment; very conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Porter 3956-M.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West, Apt. 112—Spacious, 4 windows facing park, bath; medium light room; only guests.

N. Y. C., 167TH—Newly furnished room, twin beds, 2 closets; kitchen privileges; frigidaire; $6.50. TO. 2-3285.

SALESMEN WANTED

LARGE chocolate manufacturing company has need for high-grade salesman and branch manager for New England States; should have experience selling chocolate to manufacturers, specialties, package goods to jobbers, chains and direct accounts. Write Box A-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, married, one child, desires charge of or position on chicken farm. Long Island preferable. Write Box F-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION or managing housekeeper (can assist), experienced stenographer, bookkeeper. Tel. 1219-W, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York. 216 South Broadway.

SECRETARIAL—7 years' experience; stenographer, general office worker, private secretary; good references; fine arts; college training. MISS GOLDSTEIN, 3838 214th Place, Bayside, Long Island, N. Y.

SOUTHERN lady desires position as companion or care for children; free to travel. E-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

Refreshing Camp Life May Be Yours at
AN ADULT AND FAMILY CAMP on Cape Cod
From August 24th on, the facilities of this well equipped educational camp are offered to adults and their families. Small plain cabins, tennis courts, riding, water sports, sailing, 125 acres of pine woods and dunes with private beach, wholesome food. $15 per week.
Sea Pines, Brewster, Mass.

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
Attractive Guest Building; large estate, private beach; excellent cuisine; late season rates for September, $15.00 week up. Brewster, Massachusetts.

SUMMER HOMES

LADY having a delightfully located summer cottage desires to share it with one or two others, or would rent same for September. For particulars address S. D. S., Box 55, Bailey Island, Me.

MAGNOLIA, MASS.
Exclusive, Beautiful: Seashore and Country
Now is the time to lease or purchase your summer or year-round home or estate at ⅓ its replacement value; all modern conveniences; settling estate. ATTORNEY, 212 Barristers Hall, Boston.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston Han. 3121.

WANTED

WANTED—Small farm, easy commuting, convenient to splendid schools; large family; reasonable, comfortable house; give full details. Write Room 814, 161 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery; bonuses; new 21-folder Christmas card $1 assortment; 100% profit; gift wrapping, everyday boxes; free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 113, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, big commissions selling friends, neighbors; finest assortment; 21 folders, gift wrappings; every-day boxes; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA CO., Fitchburg, S-30, Mass.

PERFUMES

EAU de COLOGNE—exquisitely scented, fresh and dainty, 6-oz. bottle $1.25 postpaid. Send for list of rare perfumes. HOVE, PARFUMEUR 829 rue Royale, New Orleans, La.

REAL ESTATE

CENTRALLY located white staghorn stucco four 4-room apartment house for sale; schools, churches, courthouse convenient, in sunny Colorado. Address OWNER, 421 W. 12th, Pueblo.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Avenue—Cool, spacious rooms; view of The Mother Church park; running water, adapted for students or transients; prices reasonable; garage. S. J. S.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/1½ a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

HOME SHARING

ZURICH—Business woman wishes to share her home, 1-2 furnished rooms, kitchen and bath privileges; wonderful view; near Christian Science church. MRS. SCHNYDER-MAEDER, Streulistrasse 76/III.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

ZURICH—Select paying guest would be received in small private family; nicely furnished room, airy, quiet; pleasant surroundings, modern conveniences. MRS. S. MONNIER, Streulistrasse 76/III.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Important Cutlery-Silverware firm seeks serious, competent representative.
TOURET-GRIMARD
Coutellerie, THIERS, Puy-de-Dôme, France

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

JOINER
A. J. LIND
Bianco Lunos Alle 9
Tel. Eva 3303 and Vester 9277y
Repairing and Polishing of Furniture

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17 Telf. Godth. 814y
Good Quality. Moderate Prices.

FRANCE

PARIS

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel. Anjou 20-67, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Look for display advertising for France in the news section.

CHAMPION
4 rue du Marché St., Honoré
Handkerchiefs a Speciality
Embroidered monograms in antique and modern styles.

GERMANY

BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. Unter den Linden 69A.
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute
Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanienallee 56 Ecke Fehrbelliner-str. Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzim. jed Holzart Küchen in Prachtfarben, Polstermöbel, Möbelstoffe neuester Muster. Mässige Preise Zurückgen. Zim. billiger. 50 Jahr Besteh
Viele Anerkenn. Furniture Dealers

BUTCHERS
Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischmermeister
Bln. N. Müllerstr. 63. Tel. D 6 Wedding 0785
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

DAMENKLEIDER - BLUSEN
MODISCHE KLEINIGKEITEN
IN JEDER PREISLAGE
Alice Hasperg
Kaiserallee 222. Tel. Bav. 3883
—Dresses Blouses—

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer. Timmer-Metsel-Smids-Sanitair. Schilderwerk. Verbouwingen Onderhoudswerken. Kantoor, Werkplaatsen v. Weede van Dykveldstr: 71, 73, 75a Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

COUNTRY HOUSES AT VOORSCHOTEN
For Rent or to Buy. Inf:
Baarslag's Building Trade
Pahudstraat 15-17 Tel. 773435 The Hague

NORWAY

OSLO

HELGE K. MOE
Ladies' Hairdressing
Arbinsgt. 1 Telephone 46606

Bern. L. Mathisen, A/S
Karl Johans Gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisørsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Lagersons SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm

Carpets-Curtains-Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

ELLEN JOHANSON
HAIRDRESSING
SCHELEGATAN 18 TEL. 507413

"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblooms
NORRMALMSTORG

Consul Sven M. Lagerberg
(Law Office for Overseas Swedes)
5 Johannesplan, Stockholm Tel. 20.12.25
Commissions, Inheritance Cases, etc.

BOOKS—MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

La mode
ALICE HAFNER-BUBECK
Monbijoustrasse 37 Tel. 34.692

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
Kramgasse 19 Tel. 27.516

Plasterer
and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Wabernstrasse 16 Tel. 31,521

All Sorts of BOOKS
Obtainable From
A. FRANCKE
Bubenbergplatz 6

Vegetarisches Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30, *First Floor*

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products
Also for your Winter Dessert

REFORMHAUS RUPRECHT
THEATERPLATZ 9 Tel. 36 523
First Class Grocery Store

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—·—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

Bernheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Photo House
AESCHBACHER
KODAKS—ZEISS
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

A. Ruof
BIJOUTERIE—ORFÈVRERIE
JOAILLERIE—
JEWELLERY
BERN
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 7
TELEPHONE 24.986

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
ADOLF LOBSIGER-MATHYS
31 SPITALGASSE 31
TEL. 23.454

Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9
First Class
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Artistic Work—Permanent Waving
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern. Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
ELECTRIC REQUISITES
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

BIEL

Tschäppät
AU MÉNAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

EPICERIE
E. Plüss-Stettler
UNTERER QUAI 43
Peter, Cailler, Kohler Chocolate

Miss F. M. Bigler
Salon de Coiffure
Nidaugasse 28

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS
Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

ENSEIGNMENT DU PIANO
(Methode Nouvelle)
COURS DE SOLFEGE
Mme. Wissmer-Imbert,
10 Avenue des Bosquets.
Piano Lessons

W. BERTRAND
PAPETIER
RUE DU RHÔNE 92

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY — SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

Photo and Kino Supplies
MADAME G. FATH
9 Rue du Conseil Général
Developing and Enlarging

GROCERY STORE
FRUIT and VEGETABLES
LOUIS PETIT
42 RUE DE ST. JEAN
Orders delivered Telephone 26.990

INTERLAKEN

Before you shop
see our large assortment of
SPORTS SHOES, BOXCALF and NEATS LEATHER BOOTS
First Swiss Quality at low prices.
Wwe. MÜHLEMANN, Marktgasse

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE

AUX DOCKS
15 ET 18 RUE HALDIMAND, LAUSANNE
Our speciality is "BALLY" High Class Footwear for all the family.

ARTISTIC HAND-KNOTTING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23435

NEUCHATEL

FUEL
OF ALL KINDS
REBER FRERES
rue des Moulins Tel. 6.89

BOOKS, STATIONERY
Mme. Sandoz-Mollet
rue du Seyon 2 Tel. 18.04

MELLES. R. & M. CORNAZ
SALON DE MODES
rue du Seyon 3, 1st Floor Tel. 1815
Bring your Hats to be remodelled now. Runs in stockings neatly mended.

ZURICH

RENNWEGTOR

HAUSMARKE
C. Zellweger & Co.
Drapery, Novelties in Woollen, Silk and Cotton
Phone 32624—32626
You will find a large choice of
GLASS and CHINA
Kitchen and Household Articles at
Carl Ditting
Haus- u. Küchengeräte, Glas u. Porzellan
Rennweg 38 Tel. 32.766

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA-ROOM
Urianiastrasse-Lintheschergasse

LACES and LINGERIE
SPITZENHAUS
E. Müller, Talstrasse 18
Zürich I. Vis-a-vis Börse

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstowns Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

Young's Provision Stores
(Prop.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

133 LONGMARKET STREET
Opposite Fletcher's Cake Department
"VANITY FAYRE"
Ladies' High-Class Hair-dressing Establishment. WE SPECIALISE IN PERMANENT WAVING and guarantee results. Expert attendance by fully qualified assistants. Tel. 2-4210

LEDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and dainty Underwear go to LEDOR, 2nd floor, Remington Buildings, 95 St. George's St. Tel. 2 1253
P. S.—We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices.

DURBAN

Helen Gardner Salon
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Specialists
EUGENE PERMANENT WAVING
57 Field St. (Next to Stuttaford's)
Phone 4404

BATTERY SERVICE Fuller ALL MAKES AGENTS
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Car Electrical Repairs
Battery Charging and
52 Aliwal Street
Phone 3236
Tel. Add. Smithbat

SOUTH BRITISH
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Fire — Marine — Motor Car
All Classes of Insurance.
South British Buildings—347 Smith Street
P. O. Box 190 Telephone 314
Agent: Mr. W. A. Burnham

"TALANA" FLORIST
Fresh Cut Flowers Daily.
Bouquets, etc., a Speciality
Kirchhoff's Seeds For Sale
Yorkshire House, 362 Smith St. Phone 4683

Ansteys
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE—Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and shoemen 380 West St.; telephone 2325.

E. P. & COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY LIMITED
GENERAL PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, CARD BOXMAKERS, ARTISTS, DESIGNERS
567 SMITH ST., DURBAN
Phones 330 and 3305

Model Steam Laundry
THE QUEENS BRIDGE
P. O. Umgani. Phone DBN. Nth. 180

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS and
GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Road Telephone Cen. 3007

FARMERS'
FEDERATED DAIRIES
Pure Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese
8 and 10 BROOK STREET Phone 1121

HENWOODS
for All
House, Garden, Dairy, Poultry Requisites
Telephone 3981

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites. Juvenile and Toy Books. Phone 127. 341 West Street.

Kilburn & White
Electrical Engineers
Stock Electric Stoves, Ice Chests and Lamps. Electrical Installation and Repairs Specialty.
557 WEST STREET PHONE 847

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service, Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
209 Pine Street Phone Cen. 3055

THE ESTCOURT BUTCHERY
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities: Sausages, Polony, Waverly Hams and Bacons, Twin Stream Butter.
Stall 12 Borough Market. Phone 828

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

For Quality *For Value*

Blimman's
Everything for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
A branch of Cleghorn & Harris organisation.
ELOFF and KERK STREETS

Geen & Richard
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
for
BEDROOM SUITES
OFFICE FURNITURE
CARPETS and RUGS
LINOLEUMS
FURNISHING FABRICS
VI-SPRING MATTRESSES
126 MARKET STREET

RELIABLE
Poplin Shirts
Neat Stripes in
Brown—Blue—Greys
10/6 12/6

Crown-All Hats
Super Quality *Smart Colours*
19/6 27/6

HAMILTONS
c/r Pritchard and Joubert Streets

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
Highest Standard in Quality and Cleanliness Cakes, pastries.
High Class Confectioners dinners
teas luncheons and
57 LOVEDAY ST.
62 KERK ST.
96 PRITCHARD ST

"Fanny"

ADIE AND CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Latest Styles
Moderate Prices
Corner Jeppe and Joubert Streets

D. WHITTAKER
COAL MERCHANT
Only best coal supplied
Wood, logs or chopped
5 Heiman's Building Von Brandis Street
Phone 4484 P. O. Box 1239

"FIGARO"
Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow.
1st Floor, Hepworth's Buildings
70 Pritchard Street

Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

The MISSES HENDRIE
Henwoods Bldgs., Pritchard Street
Johannesburg, S. A.
Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
Commercial and Business Training

PIETERMARITZBURG

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for all. The World's Best Makes Stocked
235 Longmarket St. (opp. G. P. O.) Ph. 3168

The American Stores
for China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
140 CHURCH STREET Phone 3813

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR:
EUZOL Floor Polish, Cloudy Ammonia, Salad and Cooking Oil, Sheep Dip, Sheep Marking Oil, Motor Car Polish.
Made in Durban
Manufacturer's Agent:
W. Batting Box 2378. Dbn.

C. E. "SAX" YOUNG
Picture Framer
Art, Stationery and Sports Dealer
280 Church Street Phone 3094

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean St., Toowong Phone Toowong 90
Edward St., City (near Elizabeth St.)
Phone B 7146
Free delivery all suburbs

Ye Printery in Ye Suburbs
RALLINGS & RALLINGS
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
Ipswich Road, Annerley, S. Brisbane

Be Smart—Yet Comfortable
R. J. Morris Shoe Store has the largest selection in Brisbane and the prices are "right."
Every pair of men's, women's and children's shoes are guaranteed reliable makes.
R. J. Morris Shoe Store
222 Queen Street, Brisbane

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE
(Continued)

Nordic Sales & Service Station
604-606 ANN STREET VALLEY
Opp. Stewart & Lloyds
C. Pedersen, *Proprietor*
Car & Motor Cycle Repairs
All work guaranteed and charges reasonable.
Leading Petrols and Oils stocked.

GEELONG

PRINTER and PUBLISHER
Hubert Adams
6 James St., Geelong Phone 1773
Quality and Service

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

Visit
MANTON'S
FOR FROCKS
COATS
SPORTS WEAR
MILLINERY
SILKS and WOOLLENS
UNDERWEAR
MANCHESTER
HOSIERY
GLOVES
MANTON'S
TWO-FORTY BOURKE ST.
opp. Tivoli.... MELBOURNE

6d.

WOMAN'S WORLD
358 COLLINS ST., MELB.

MILLIGAN MOTORS Pty. Ltd.
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
Petrol, Etc.
Tel. Win. 2777
18 BARKLY ST
ST. KILDA
MELBOURNE

Delightful GIFTS
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
374 Little Collins Street
5th Floor, over "The Wattle"
TEL. F 4366

WALTER & BOWKER OPTICIANS
Eyes Examined and Glasses Carefully Fitted
PHONE F 4498
115 ELIZABETH STREET, MELB.
"Next McEwans"

RICHARDS SHOES
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AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

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Special Cash Department

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AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE

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Havelock Flour sold here.

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Expert attention available for all types of Household or Commercial Machines.

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Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.

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ANDREW FISH
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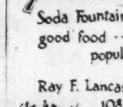
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good food ··· smart service
popular prices
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Lyceum House 214 Pitt St. 'Ph.: M. A. 5516

SEE NEXT PAGE

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

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It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans

Authorized Distributors in All States

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Sole Australian Agent

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Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
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"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Stores"
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OTHER GIFTS
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Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4926

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AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

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SNEDDONS MOTORS
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Individual Color Harmony
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Fresh Rabbits Daily
All kinds of Poultry and Game in season.
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Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations.
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GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
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QUALITY GOODS
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ELOCUTION and DRAMATIC ART
BALLROOM DANCING
NAARE HOOPER, L. T. C. L.
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MACDUFFS (Christchurch) Ltd.
109 CASHEL STREET
THE HOUSE FOR EVERYTHING
We stock Hardware, Crockery, Stationery and All Household Requisites.
We mail orders. Lead on MacDuffs!

Herbert Shoe Company
Stock LOTUS and DELTA Shoes to fit all feet.
131 Cashel Street Phone 31-237

Daily Features

With the Inventors

'Pureer'

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOUR family is fond of cream soups, or if you have a baby to cook for, have a look at this gadget with the piquant name of "pureer," which earned U. S. Patent No. 1966721 for Laurence Heyman, of San Francisco. When you turn the center handle, both the spoon and the scraper scurry around the inside of the sieve, straining about everything that is strainable.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

NOTICE—The latest edition of Webster's New International Dictionary has just been delivered to our desk. It has been completely revised, and is new from cover to cover. In it we note many timely concessions to simplicity and, perhaps, to colloquiality, as may be noted by the words marked with asterisks (*) in the list below. Readers interested in bringing their dictionaries up to date might well make note of the changes.—Feature Editor.

Leviticus — *Le-vit'-ih-kus* (e as in create, each *i* short, *u* clipped); not *Luh-*.

Hermonites—*Hur'-mon-ites* (u as in urn, o as in connect, *i* long).

Mizar — *Mi'-zahr* (long *i*, *a* as in arm).

Ere, err—*Air, ur.*

Calledst—Two syllables.

***Ezekiel** — Preferably three syllables, *E-zeek'-yel.*

Certain—*Sur'-tin.*

***Immediately** — *Ih-me'-dih-it-ly* (each *i* short, *e* long).

Extol—*Eks-tol'* (both vowels preferably short).

***Variance** — First *a* as in care, *var'-ih-anse* (*i* short, second *a* clipped).

***Language** — *Lang'-gwij* (both vowels short).

***Seer** — One syllable, *sere* (like "here").

***Involuntary** — *In-vol'-un-ter-y* (all vowels short except *u*, which is clipped; secondary stress on fourth syllable).

***Thorough**—*Thur'-o* (u as in urn, o as in obey).

Digested — *Dih-jes'-ted* (vowels short).

Real—Two syllables.

Possess—*Po-zes'* (o as in connect, e short).

Remember?

When we sat with our feet in the hay, in the horse-drawn street cars? *(Mrs. J. M. D., St. Albans, N. Y.)*

When the patrons of the school took turns boarding the schoolteacher? *(Mrs. O. M. B., Chicago.)*

When we used to have fun hollering down the rain barrel? *(Miss M. E. B., Boston.)*

When a lady's head was swathed in a veil when she went for a ride? *(Mrs. F. J. B., Washington.)*

When we attended strawberry festivals on ornamentally lighted lawns—and the host would ask us to take a few turns at the freezer handle? *(Mrs. A. McC., Fort Wayne, Ind.)*

When the butcher gave Johnny a slice of sausage when he bought a pound of liver for mother? *(G. H. B., Hempstead, N. Y.)*

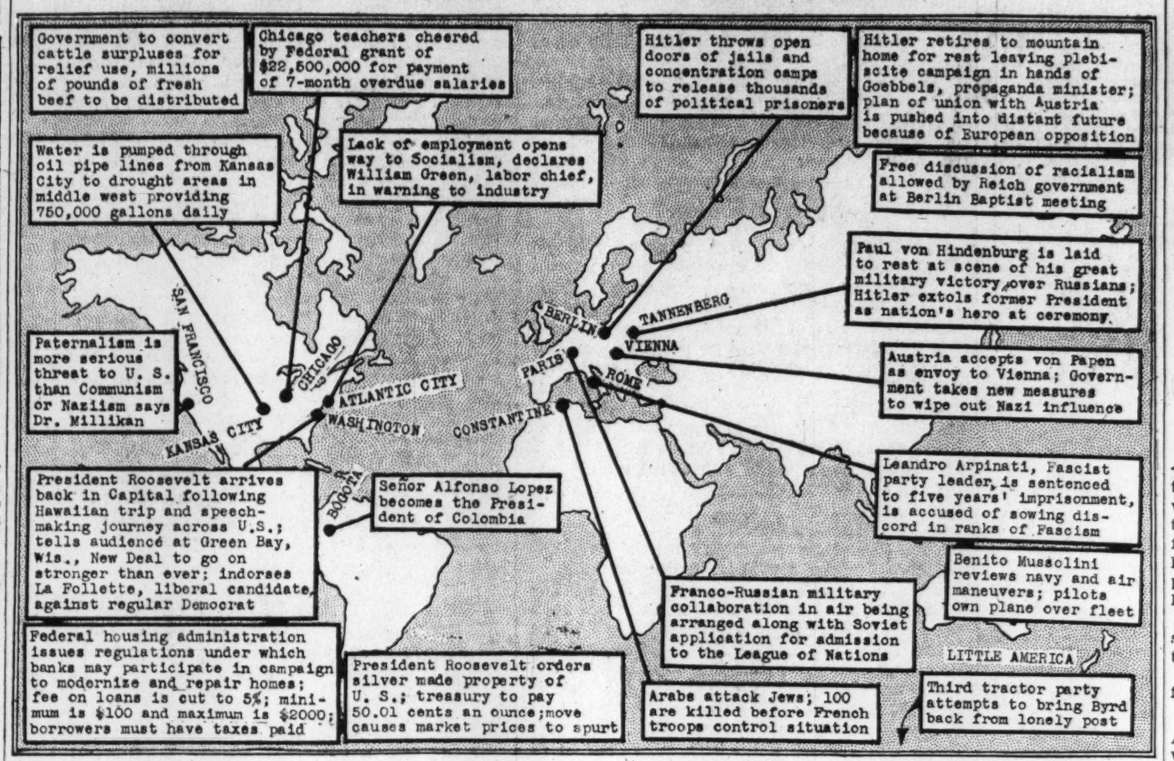
When earthen jugs filled with well water were wrapped in a wet blanket and taken to picnics? *(S. E. DeW., New York.)*

Is there anything else about the good old days that the young folks should know? Send it in.

Quotation for Today

THERE are no circumstances, however unfortunate, that clever people don't extract some advantage from.—LA ROCHEFOUCAULD.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Government to convert cattle surpluses for relief use, millions of pounds of fresh beef to be distributed
Chicago teachers cheered by Federal grant of $22,500,000 for payment of 7-month overdue salaries
Hitler throws open doors of jails and concentration camps to release thousands of political prisoners
Hitler retires to mountain home for rest leaving plebiscite campaign in hands of Goebbels, propaganda minister; plan of union with Austria is pushed into distant future because of European opposition
Water is pumped through oil pipe lines from Kansas City to drought areas in middle west providing 750,000 gallons daily
Lack of employment opens way to Socialism, declares William Green, labor chief, in warning to industry
Free discussion of racialism allowed by Reich government at Berlin Baptist meeting
Paul von Hindenburg is laid to rest at scene of his great military victory over Russians; Hitler extols former President as nation's hero at ceremony
Paternalism is more serious threat to U. S. than Communism or Naziism says Dr. Millikan
Austria accepts von Papen as envoy to Vienna; Government takes new measures to wipe out Nazi influence
Leandro Arpinati, Fascist party leader, is sentenced to five years' imprisonment, is accused of sowing discord in ranks of Fascism
President Roosevelt arrives back in Capital following Hawaiian trip and speech-making journey across U.S.; tells audience at Green Bay, Wis., New Deal to go on stronger than ever; indorses La Follette, liberal candidate, against regular Democrat
Señor Alfonso Lopez becomes the President of Colombia
Benito Mussolini reviews navy and air maneuvers; pilots own plane over fleet
Franco-Russian military collaboration in air being arranged along with Soviet application for admission to the League of Nations
LITTLE AMERICA
Federal housing administration issues regulations under which banks may participate in campaign to modernize and repair homes; fee on loans is cut to 5%; minimum is $100 and maximum is $2000; borrowers must have taxes paid
President Roosevelt orders silver made property of U. S.; treasury to pay 50.01 cents an ounce; move causes market prices to spurt
Arabs attack Jews; 100 are killed before French troops control situation
Third tractor party attempts to bring Byrd back from lonely post
BERLIN
TANNENBERG
VIENNA
PARIS
ROME
CONSTANTINA
CHICAGO
ATLANTIC CITY
WASHINGTON
KANSAS CITY
SAN FRANCISCO
BOGOTA

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

David at Naioth

WHEN David fled from the wrath of Saul, he is said to have sought refuge with Samuel at Naioth, in the district of Ramah (I Sam. 19:18f.). At Naioth there seems to have been a training school for prophets, of which Samuel was in charge (I Sam. 19:20); and when Saul sent messengers to seize David, the soldiers were so impressed by the spirit of the religious service that was going on that they took part in it and forgot the object of their visit (verse 20).

A second and a third group of men were sent from the royal court on the same errand, and they prophesied with the others. At length the king, exasperated by this delay, went himself to capture David, yet even Saul found himself moved to "prophesy before Samuel"; and the people, wondering, asked: "Is Saul also among the prophets?" (verse 24). In the meantime, David was able to make good his escape (I Sam. 20:1).

Just Between Us

BALLOTS in the "What Do You Read?" survey are still trickling in; but it has seemed unnecessary to carry the compilation beyond the 3000 mark—a very complimentary number of ballots to be sent in by our readers, considering that the ballot appeared, without any ballyhoo, in only one issue.

Inasmuch as the "Regular" and "Occasional" columns, in the full tabulation elsewhere on this page, seem to be a safe index to reader interest, we have combined their totals; and the readers who did not choose to ballot on the relative value of features may now see how their fellow-readers rate them:

	Regular and Occasional
Sundial	2830
Quotation	2814
In Lighter Vein	2760
Snubs	2690
Daily Anecdote	2666
Facts About the Bible	2660
Word a Day	2611
Cartoons of the Week	2475
Worth Knowing	2470
Camera Club	2414
With the Inventors	2388
Waddles	2365
What They Say	2209
Parables of Safed	2197
For the Scrapbook	2190
Brevities	2184
Vocations	2178
World News Map	1906
Odds and Ends	1898
News About Newspapers	1544
State Flowers	1532
All Nature	1418
Betty Bee	1313
Children's Corner	1274
Scroggins	1274
Your Camera	1258
Typ-O-Graphs	1206
Carnival of Flags	858
Editor's Puzzle	646
Junior Crossword	414
Pict-O-Grams	376
Ad-O-Grams	325

We consider that the customer is right. Certain features in the lower brackets will be subjected to some earnest efforts toward popularization; and these efforts failing, the features will make way for others that are clamoring for space.

Again, many thanks for the needed frankness!

—*Feature Editor.*

What Do You Read? Survey

(3000 Ballots)

	Regularly	Occasionally	Seldom	Never
Ad-O-Grams	91	234	255	2420
All Nature	428	990	556	1026
Betty Bee	703	610	355	1330
Brevities	1306	878	324	492
Camera Club	1725	689	196	390
Carnival of Flags	284	574	383	1759
Cartoons of Week	1750	725	209	316
Children's Corner	546	728	394	1332
Daily Anecdote	2150	516	141	193
Editor's Puzzle	188	458	390	1964
Facts About Bible	1768	892	218	222
For the Scrapbook	1347	843	248	662
In Lighter Vein	2253	507	115	125
Junior Crossword	198	216	172	2414
News About Newspapers	504	1040	518	938
Odds and Ends	826	1072	542	560
Parables of Safed	1749	448	198	605
Pict-O-Grams	172	298	286	2244
Quotation for Today	2441	373	86	100
Scroggins	584	690	358	1372
Snubs	2364	326	94	216
State Flowers	654	888	492	966
Sundial	2439	391	66	114
Typ-O-Graphs	672	534	266	1532
Vocations	1300	878	335	487
Waddles	1733	632	178	459
What They Say	1176	1033	241	290
With the Inventors	1536	852	268	350
Word a Day	1751	860	228	161
World News Map	1045	951	404	600
Worth Knowing	1607	863	225	305
Your Camera	680	678	352	1290

(SEE "JUST BETWEEN US")

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Private Car

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE is a certain man whose abiding place is a city where is a great Railway Station, even a Terminal, and this man determined within himself that he would go upon a Journey. So we walked unto the Terminal, and he bought a Ticket, and he paid the Fare. And he presented the Ticket at a Gate where stood a watchman and the Watchman punched his Ticket and spake unto him saying, Thy train is all ready on Track Number Six.

And he beheld the Cars, and they were filling up rapidly. And he said, Behold, they will all be crowded, and I shall suffer Discomfort.

And he beheld the last Car, which was nearest unto the Gate, and behold, there was no one in it. And he said,

This will I do. I will go into that Car, and I shall have Abundant Room.

So he went within, and he had all the Room he Wanted, even the Whole Car. And he smiled within himself when he thought of the other Passengers who were Jammed into the other Cars.

And while he was Hugging Himself for Joy, and considering what a smart Guy he was, behold, the train pulled out, and left him and his Private Car standing upon the track.

And he rushed out and spake angrily unto the Watchman, and he said, Wherefore am I left behind?

And the Watchman said, That is an Extra Car which we keep on the track to use in case there be a greater crowd than we expect, but today there was no great crowd. Yea, and there had been room enough for thee in one of the cars that went, but thou didst want more room, and thou hast all the room in sight. Yea, and upon the Side Track out in the yard are many empty cars. Thou canst take thy seat in any one of them. But if thou desirest to ride unto the City for which thy Ticket readeth, behold there will be another train in four hours and fifteen minutes; and take heed that thou enter the cars that go.

Now, this I beheld, for I was in the Station, even the Terminal, and I saw that man, yea, and I heard that man: and what I heard was a plenty.

And I considered that often I am caught in the Jam of life, with people crowding and pushing, and it were much more comfortable to find a quiet seat in some Rear Car, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. But I considered how that if a man is to get anywhere he must go with Folks, even though they crowd, and that no one man can do very much without the companionship and help of other men. Therefore did I resolve to keep out of the Private Cars that do not go nor get a man anywhere, but learn the art of going and working with other men. For I have seen that for the lack of the ability to do this, some men are left on the track in their own Private Car, while the enterprises of life move on.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Big Desk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Daysland, Alta., Canada

AN OLD flat-top desk stood in one corner of the office of a busy poultry house. The only thing about it to attract the eye was its bigness. Nothing about it told how its acquisition had brought financial independence to one who had been discouraged, or how labor performed upon its battered top had healed a homesick heart.

"What a huge desk," the writer said to the woman who had entered the office with her.

"Yes," the woman explained, "it is father's desk; it fits him."

"Did he have it made to order?"

"Oh, no! It was given to him." And, smiling, she related the way in which the desk had been acquired:

"When we first came here from the States, father couldn't do any hard work, but he could sit down and work. Well, we had no more than got unpacked when we heard that there was a man in town who couldn't get his income tax fixed out so that the Government would accept it. He had hired one person, but the tax report had come back. He'd hired another, and the same thing had happened. Father has always been mighty quick at figures and a great hand to help folks who are in trouble; so when he heard of this, he sent word to the man that he'd be glad to help him. At that time father couldn't walk to town, but the man came in his car and took him to his office.

"Father made out the report, and the Government accepted it without a change. Then the man asked father what he owed him, but father didn't feel as though he could charge a friend—he'd got to know this man quite well working with him like that over his private business—so he told him he guessed 'things had come to a pretty pass if you couldn't do a good turn without charging for it.'

"But the man wouldn't have it that way. He said, 'I'm going to give you something. What shall it be?' Now father had done all that figuring at this old desk, and although he is an extra large man, it just fits him. He knew, too, that the man who owned it didn't care much about it. 'Well, if that's the way you feel,' father said to him, 'I'd certainly like to have this desk. It's mighty comfortable for me.'

"The man told him that the desk wasn't worth much, but that if he wanted it he was welcome to it. Then father had to tell him that even though he wanted it he couldn't take it, because he didn't have a sign of a place to put it, and he didn't know when he would have. The man's answer to that was: 'From now on this desk is your desk, and it can sit right in this office until you do have a place for it.'

"When father got so he could walk to town by himself, he would walk in and sit at his own desk and visit with his Canadian friend. And on those days he would always come home more hopeful.

"And then this is what happened! The friend inherited considerable land in another province, and he telephoned to father and asked him to come to see him. Of course, father went, and the friend told him that he was going to leave Daysland, and that he'd like for him to come down and use this desk every day, and buy poultry and eggs—just take over the business, because he didn't need it any longer!

"And so that's how father got his desk—and a new start in business."

The writer looked at the desk. Was it old, battered, unsightly? No, it was mellowed with service, polished with friendship, designed by love.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Lunch Room

ONE girl who knew from experience that many other girls were finding it necessary to carry their lunches from home succeeded in getting the free use of two back rooms in a large office building. The building owners equipped one room with a couch and a few wicker chairs; and for the other room they provided two long tables, a number of wooden chairs, and a double electric plate. The girl hung gay chintz curtains and bought bright dishes.

She then canvassed the building, offering the girls employed in the offices warm beverages each day at noon for 50c a month. Most of the girls were delighted to have this pleasant place in which to eat their lunch. The girl later added cakes and pies which she baked at home.

The building owners benefited, as their tenants appreciated the service; and the girl who conceived the idea made a nice sum each month for just a few hours of work each day. Mrs. Gertrude P.

In Lighter Vein

Sound Effects

Grandfather was taking a nap and his little grandson was sent to call him to dinner.

"Was he asleep?" asked his mother when Tommie came back.

"All but his nose," was the reply. —*Christian Advertiser.*

Tommy's Defense

Storekeeper: "This ten-cent piece doesn't ring good."

Tommy: "What do you want for a dime, a set of chimes?"—*Open Road.*

A Word in Time

"That's a very shabby office coat!"

"Aye, sir, it's the one I bocht wi' ma last rise."

His A. M.

"Look, that's the school where I learned to drive."

"You mean that's your 'Alma Motor'?"

A Stitch in Time

"Aye, ma wife looks after me, even tak's ma boots aff!"

"When ye return frae the club?"

"Na, na, when I want tae go to't."
—*Scottish Calendar.*

Little Miss Fix-it

Small Girl (to customs official searching her mother's case)—"Oh, you're getting warm, isn't he, mummy?"—*Bee-Hive.*

Wasting Time

Visitor in Museum: "Say! Don't start looking at things or we'll never get round!"—*Public Opinion.*

Today's Limerick

A most interesting new gnu
Was given, one day, to the zu.
Those who chanced to be there
Heard the keeper declare,
'Twas surprising what that nu gnu knu.

Daily Anecdote

Fiddling vs. Skating

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JOACHIM, the great violinist, had never learned to skate. A cold spell having covered the ponds with ice, he approached an attendant and asked for instruction. He was assured that it was a simple matter; and, after being told what he should do, he ventured forth.

Almost immediately he wavered, gesticulated wildly, then fell sprawling.

"It's easy enough," said the attendant with a grin; "but not quite so easy as fiddling, you know."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*TW Learns to Swim*

By CARMACK

It was pretty warm today, so I suggested to Tiddlywinks that we amble over to the park —
"This is the way to cool off," I said to him as I splashed into the lagoon-
But I had forgotten that he did not know that dogs could swim, and oh, Boy—wasn't he surprised when he saw me plowing through the water!
"Why, it's as easy as anything," I told him —
But I had to do a lot of coaxing before I could get him to try it —
I finally did, though, and in no time he was swimming like an expert, and it made him as happy as a June Bug —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Farmers All—in Campaign Time

ANYONE who still pictured Mr. Henry P. Fletcher as the suave and genial former Ambassador to Belgium and Italy has by this time found his hat knocked off by the hard-hitting political utterances of this new chairman of the Republican National Committee before the Illinois Republican State Convention Thursday.

While adhering to good taste in the expression of his indictments since becoming chairman, Mr. Fletcher has departed about as far from the elegances of diplomacy as has Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell, Undersecretary of Agriculture, from the academic calm.

It was largely with Dr. Tugwell's favorite piece of governmental mechanism, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, that Mr. Fletcher took issue in Illinois. He pointed out that the index of purchasing power of the farmer's dollar stood in May, this year, at 61, exactly where it stood a year ago when the effort began to raise it to a parity of 100, and demanded why this vast and costly experiment should continue. He protested with still more reason against the resort to compulsion in the crop control campaign, introducing what has been called in the case of cotton "the crime of the extra bale."

Mr. Fletcher dodged neatly the question of what agricultural program, if any, the Republican Party would substitute, but made telling criticism, nevertheless, of the "substitutions" the Roosevelt Administration has made in place of the planks of the last Democratic platform—devaluation in place of sound money, growth of bureaus in place of economy, and so forth.

Meanwhile, Mr. Tugwell had clasped hands with his old neighbors in the orchards and vineyards of Niagara County, New York, and added a chapter to his radio defense a week ago of economic planning for agriculture. Except for a digression on "economic cannibalism," he was in mellower mood than when he lashed at the "Tory obscurantists" whom he charged with wishing to play upon drought conditions to upset farm control and restore speculative exploitation.

While discounting the unprofessorial vigor of his language, it is hard to escape a conclusion that there is at least a modicum of fact in his accusations. Many industrial interests—though the majority are not so unfeeling—would be glad to see lower food and raw material prices. Probably few realize what lower prices which might help them would cost in agricultural distress. But unwittingly they apply to agriculture a rule of division and resignation which they will not apply to themselves if they can help it.

Thus there is something to rail at on either side of the political fence, and the declamations of Mr. Fletcher and Dr. Tugwell are tokens that the congressional campaign is warming up with a fervor that will make both parties look to the soundness of their positions.

Commons Laugh at Pay Rise Refusal

A CRISP "No, sir!" in the British House of Commons at question time, followed by a laugh that rippled over the entire gathering, has just put an extinguisher upon a well-meant effort to raise the salary of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, acting Prime Minister.

The words came from Mr. Baldwin himself, who spoke on behalf of the British Government. They were in reply to a proposal put forward by Mr. Frederick Seymour Cocks, a Labor Opposition member. Mr. Cocks asked, "In the absence of the Prime Minister, will steps be taken to increase the remuneration of the acting Prime Minister to a more adequate figure?"

It is characteristic of the personal good will prevailing among opposed party politicians in Britain that such a suggestion should have come from a representative of a group daily engaged in criticizing the official deeds of the man whose pay it was proposed should be enhanced.

There were good reasons for the proposal. Mr. Baldwin's official salary at £1850 is less than half the £4500 received by Mr. MacDonald, the Prime Minister. Even the larger of these two sums is barely sufficient to meet the household expenses of 10 Downing Street, London, the official residence of the holder of the office of Prime Minister. Another reason is less well known. It is that in June, 1919, when the British Government was in a difficult position financially, Mr. Baldwin, then a rich man, without a word to anyone, handed over to the Treasury unconditionally the sum of £150,000, being one-fifth of all he possessed. This fact only became known comparatively recently. World-wide trade depression in the meantime has made Mr. Baldwin comparatively poor.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer would ordinarily have replied to Mr. Cocks's question, since it involved finance. Had he done so, he must either have answered in the affirmative or have indicated why the suggestion was rejected. Mr. Baldwin, by taking upon himself to reply, was able in old English parlance to "cut the cackle" altogether. The House of Commons laughed because the finality of his "No, sir!" stopped otherwise inevitable expressions of personal appreciation which Mr. Baldwin is notoriously too shy to welcome.

The good feeling behind the incident remains. It is a testimony not only to the popularity of a politician, but to the silent understanding of one another, typical of the individuals of the nation concerned.

Silver Inflation?

COMMENTS even from those quarters which might be expected to register a maximum of alarm seem to agree that the action of the United States Treasury in nationalizing silver is of no great consequence. All the importance seems to be attached to it by the other side, namely, the silverites and inflationists.

Securities markets and foreign exchange markets seem to have looked upon it also as inflationary in effect. In fact, it may bring a little closer the risks of a forced monetary inflation, but it does this only to the extent already mapped out in the Silver Purchase Act, for the nationalization amounts only to carrying out in one swoop the purchases which that act contemplated would be made gradually.

Whether the United States shall have inflation is not inherent in anything that has been done, but depends upon decisions yet to be made. What the American Government is doing is in fact speculating in silver. So long as the world price of silver is less than the American coinage price of $1.29 an ounce silver will be of no use in settling international balances; these will require gold. The effectiveness of silver as a monetary reserve will be the same as that of a reserve of wheat or pig iron—it will depend on whether the market for silver is up or down. The Treasury is gambling that silver will rise, and operating to make it rise.

It is buying the metal above the world market and attempting to bring the market up to its level. This has many of the characteristics of attempting to run a "corner" in a commodity. If it succeeds in raising the price, the holder still faces the difficulty of unloading his surplus—"disposing of the corpse" the professionals call it—without breaking the market to a point that will cause him losses instead of profits. Silver will have to be a great deal more wanted by the rest of the world than is in prospect now before it will be worth $1.29 an ounce as a backing for the nation's money.

Of course, the present purchases are at 50 cents an ounce in the case of silver bullion and 64½ cents for the newly mined metal. In issuing silver certificates for it at that rate the Treasury is being only mildly inflationary. It is in effect issuing fiat or promissory currency for the difference between this price and the world market price. But this is slight as compared to the possible printing of money under the authorization of the Silver Act to issue certificates up to the amount of $1.29 an ounce for the purchased metal. Prof. E. A. Kincaide, professor of economics at the University of Virginia, calculated this recently as being equivalent to the issue of $677,000,000 of fiat currency.

Whether this step will follow the nationalization of silver involves one of the decisions on which hinges the question whether actual monetary expansion will follow from the Administration's silver policy. There is some displeasure already at the Government's failure to impose the 50 per cent profits tax on silver speculators who held on up to the moment of nationalization, while others who sold earlier protected it. If Americans consider the analogies between the adventure in silver and that of the old federal Farm Board in "stabilizing" wheat and cotton there may be other and broader objections to the general course of which nationalization is a phase.

Ancient Temples in Brazil

ARCHÆOLOGISTS are pitiless investigators. They knock out the world's breath by *coups de grace* and just as the world begins to recover they deliver another blow. Only recently German scholars had pushed back the dawn of culture from 10,000 to 14,000 years and located its cradle in America. But since their investigations had been carried on among ruins known to be old, their statements were not so startling. Now, however, comes a story from Brazil, where no old civilizations, at least comparable to those in Peru and Mexico, have been found.

A temple 25,000 years old, it is said, has been found in Batalha, a village 320 miles south of the city of São Paulo. A cattleman discovered these interesting stones and called in Horacio Nogueira, an engineer and archæologist. "I saw," the latter said, ". . . an old temple. . . . Columns and pilasters on the walls measured six to fifteen palms in depth. . . . They were carved in intaglio." And Senhor Nogueira, unabashed by the incredulity of his listeners, believes that the temple is as old as he claims.

Brazil, a country larger than the United States, and with much unexplored territory still, is a fruitful field for archæological investigators. Much farther north suggestive discoveries have been made; and an ever-recurring story in Brazil is the discovery of new evidences that the Phœnicians had been in Brazil at some time.

Even though all modern devices have been enlisted by explorers, the Brazilian jungles defy them. Only as civilization creeps inland and sweeps away the jungles before them will the truth really become known. And until this occurs judgment on such finds as are reported must be reserved. Such things are possible, and though a temple such as this one may eventually turn into a relatively recently built mission, it does stimulate the imagination. It might be authentic. Who knows?

Poetic Realities

"TO KNOW the realities and live the poetry is to be our motto," said a young couple recently upon entering their new home. Such a declaration augurs well for a happy future. It expresses a sense of proportion and sensitiveness of outlook not always associated in the minds of their elders with the maturing generation. One sees here a desire to face concrete tasks and duties practically, and to seek beauty and harmony with unfailing faith in their enriching power. Can such idealism be achieved in this mechanized age? Will the flower of poetic comprehension bloom amid the clatter and uproar of urban life in a civilization shot through with steel and copper, gasoline and smashing headlines?

An affirmative answer is possible. The dishpan and kitchen sink may be transformed into instruments of closer companionship through the miracle of love. The prosaic task of darning stockings may be transfigured when these two sit beneath the evening lamp listening to fine music or sharing the treasures of literature. These pursuits are still extant! There is little romance in rolling ash barrels up the cellar steps or in balancing the weekly budget, but the spirit of mutual service immeasurably lightens the burdens of such a home as this young husband and wife have willed to create and to maintain.

Under these conditions, common and homely tasks become touched with significance. Men and women responsive to the higher aims of life see even menial deeds in the home as symbols of a poetic whole embracing capacities for growth and service.

Cuba and a Utility—Again

PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT MENDIETA is again following in the footsteps of Grau San Martin. Labor difficulties are given as the excuse for the Cuban Government's assumption of control over the Telephone Company of Cuba. The American owners of this $28,000,000 concern will transfer all but the title to the Cuban Government, which will endeavor to operate the entire system.

The Government had insisted that the company reëmploy 256 former strike leaders as had been promised when the February strike was settled. The Telephone Company claimed, however, that it could not operate with these workers and preferred rather to hand over its properties to Cuba. Though this may not be a period in the up-and-down history of this company's relationship to Cuba it is more than a semicolon.

The incident is symptomatic of conditions in Cuba. On all sides there is evidence of continued economic, social and political unrest. The elections promised for December may relieve the pressure; especially if they are fair and if the voice of the people is heard and heeded. And it is possible that the elections may be fair. Dr. Grau San Martin has averred his faith in the sincerity of President Mendieta's promise and as he, Dr. Grau, is perhaps the strongest candidate for election this means much.

Though the Platt Amendment has been abolished many of the relationships formed under its protection, of course, still persist. To liquidate all of these is a task which confronts the present Government, and will confront many Cuban governments to come. This does not necessarily involve taking over the plants and investments of foreigners, but does mean that a new *modus vivendi* must be established to regulate the conditions under which formerly American-protected industries in a quasi-American protectorate must operate in a newly emancipated and sovereign state where, to boot, new social and political ideals are upsetting the nation. Again patience is the order of the day.

Mr. Guedalla on Waterloo

Book of the Day

NAPOLEON'S escape from Elba and his advance to Paris is perhaps the most astonishing event in modern history. His short second reign, called the Hundred Days, has been described many scores of times; and four of these days, covering the campaign of Waterloo, will apparently never cease to attract the historian.

Nevertheless the interest is I think rather dramatic than historical. Waterloo was lost by the turn of a hair; but if it had been won, the main current of events could hardly have been altered. So soon as the Allies agreed to combine their resources, it was practically certain that Napoleon must be crushed by numbers. The decisive battle had been fought two years before, at Leipzig; the Waterloo campaign was a mere epilogue.

It is, I imagine, the drama that attracts Mr. Philip Guedalla (THE HUNDRED DAYS. London: Peter Davies. 5s. New York: Putnam. $1.75). Mr. Guedalla's style, at any rate, is occasionally a little theatrical—and small blame to him that it is so. But the book is also a real contribution to history; and the author's view of the campaign is one which future writers will have to take into account. He does not think so highly of the break through at Charleroi as most of his predecessors, or as Wellington himself, who called it the finest thing ever done in war. In explaining the defeat, he allows little for chance, or even for the mistakes of the subordinate generals. The causes were two—the genius of Wellington and the errors of Napoleon.

I do not quite agree with Mr. Guedalla. Napoleon certainly made mistakes. If he had put Davout in Ney's place, the result might have been different; and a worse Chief of Staff than Soult could scarcely have been chosen. He certainly ought to have taken Carnot's advice, and himself to have attacked Wellington at Quatre Bras, leaving the Prussians to be "contained" and dealt with later. But even as it was, had d'Erlon's corps not been wasted—through Ney's fault—Ligny would have been a total disaster for the Prussians. Then, however, there would have been no Waterloo at all; for Wellington was resolved, if Prussian help was not available, to retreat *ad libitum*. The decision would have been postponed—but not, I think, changed.

To disagree with Mr. Guedalla is not, indeed, to find fault with him. On Waterloo everybody has his own opinion. Even Wellington did not know what to think, and disagreed with himself. It is enough to say that Mr. Guedalla has written an enthralling book, and has—wonderful to say—managed to be original.

E. E. KELLETT.

Youth and the World's Future

SIX dignified diplomats with red ribbons across their stiff shirt fronts were seated at a long mahogany table. A parchment roll was unfolded; a treaty read and signed with pomp and ceremony.

"And now, gentlemen," spoke the gray-bearded statesman at the head of the table, "that ends our conference."

Before he had seated himself, three of the diplomats were on their feet crying: "Fine . . . now, let's have *another* conference." Out went the lights. The audience rippled an applause and the curtain fell on Act II of "The Beggar on Horseback."

The "Let's have another conference" line from that comedy kept coming to me as I traveled from one student conference to another along the Atlantic seaboard in recent months. I hurried from a Negro student conference at Kings Mountain, North Carolina, to a Friends Institute of International Relations at Duke University, and two Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. conferences, which included delegates from some 150 colleges and universities in the middle and south Atlantic section on up to an aristocratic prep-school conference in New Jersey and another Friends Institute at Wellesley, Massachusetts.

* * *

Six youth conferences in five weeks! "Why?" you ask. The answer lies in the fact that there are many varieties of American youth on the Atlantic coast, and that they are anxious to get together for an eight- to ten-day "powwow" to discuss their personal and local "present" and their national and international "future." Not only in eastern United States, but in the central and western portions as well, just such conferences are being held throughout the summer.

Youth, the world over, is being called upon for leadership at a much earlier time than it would have been had it not been for the World War. Many young men who logically should be following in the footsteps of the elder statesmen of today were lost in the war. Thus the call to important posts of present-day youth.

At the close of the World War the statement that "The youth will save the world" was heard on all sides. Every other generation in its teens has heard the same words, since before the days of Roman splendor. One of the best known leaders of youth today is asserting that youth cannot save the world—nor has it ever saved the world.

The youth of today is the adult of tomorrow. It is he who will save the world. Thus it is that so much interest is being taken by today's youth in the whole world order. "Because," said a Canadian boy at one of the North Carolina conferences, "the activity of the youth of other countries in the next twenty years combined with the activity in our own countries will largely formulate the policy either of world coöperation or world conflagration—and we don't want conflagration—let's educate ourselves today to be the intelligent adults of tomorrow."

Each conference, following this trend of thought, has sought to see the problems faced by youth of the other nations from a world-picture standpoint.

* * *

In France, for example, they see cabinet members averaging well over 50 years of age, and the country's youth surging from Communist to Socialist to Royalist sentiment and back again, with a dash of Fascist influence. Here is found a direct example of the few instead of the many potential leaders between the unsettled youth and the elder statesmen. When the time comes for new faces in high places, who and what group of young Frenchmen will fill them? Emotion—Reason—Revolution? What future France?

Italian and Russian youth are found highly organized under their dictators, who have planned their futures through the state organization. An Italian boy who had just arrived from Naples said to me the other day, "The title of your popular song, 'My Future Just Passed,' seems best to explain the feeling of many of us in Italy." He said that, while Young Italy feels Mussolini is doing "great things" for their country, it seems that the political philosophy of "the individual for the state, not the state for the individual," gives them very little opportunity for original thought for their future. They are "apprehensive over the Italy that will follow Mussolini's dictatorship," he says.

But the future of youth under an established dictatorship is no problem at all when contrasted with that of youth under an unsettled dictatorship. The German youth that rallied hopefully to Corporal Hitler's standard when they were promised a glorious future, with relief from economic stringencies, is the same youth which now finds itself facing a heel-clicking, saber-rattling, do-or-die dictatorship or a future of internal strife. "What future France?" may be a vital problem, but "Whither bound Germany?" is a much bigger question!

* * *

In England, the youth movement is less political and more religious in nature. That is, as the English say, "We're muddling through a period of great transition," where the religious unity is more in evidence than the political. The Irish youth question is the only ripple on the British mill pond, as contrasted with the riptide of political disturbance on the Continent.

American, Asiatic, and European youth have taken up the challenge that they are "the doomed generation" and are considering one another's problems as earnestly as their own.

As a result American students are sent to European and to Oriental conferences, where each participant tries his best to understand his colleagues' backgrounds, as well as political and social philosophies. Such conferences do much to bring about a feeling of real friendship between the national groups—thus looking toward understanding, instead of conflict, between the adult groups of the future. Through these conferences students are becoming convinced that international coöperation is the only real means for the settlement of world problems.

Times have changed since Napoleon said, "War is France's greatest industry," and the American youth with his hand extended to the youth of the world cries, "Peace and good will!" The status now being sought after around the world is not only to be a good German, Frenchman, Chinese or American, but to be a good "Citizen of the World."

ROYAL A. GUNNISON.

North . . South . . East . . West

Not Exactly Eleemosynary

By FRANK L. PERRIN

AGAINST the protests of two of its members, the New York State Public Service Commission has approved the application of five public utility companies to contribute from their earnings to local charity organizations. The total in dollars is not large in any particular instance, and perhaps the gifts would not have attracted wide public attention but for the fact that at the last regular session of the State Legislature, a law was enacted which made it necessary to obtain the consent of the commission if it is desired to devote revenues received from rendering public service to other purposes than operating costs, interest and dividends.

Probably it will not be insisted that public utility corporations are proverbially inclined to indulge their charitable propensities. Like other corporations they are, according to legal definition, soulless, in the sense that they are inanimate and conscienceless. Unless they can disprove this classification, one in which they have persistently sought refuge, and in which they have found immunity, it is difficult to understand their desire to express attributes which they do not possess and which it has been shown that they do not wish to pretend to possess.

But it is not quite impossible to understand that other motives, perhaps selfish or ulterior, may combine to prompt the contribution of funds to the support of deserving charitable enterprises. Especially in smaller communities, the independent utility may easily find it profitable to curry public favor by just such a gesture as that here proposed. A franchise, once obtained, establishes either a perpetual or a renewable vested right or privilege which continues to be profitable only when the rates imposed with the permission of regulatory authority insure a profitable margin between production and distributing costs and actual revenues.

* * *

A quiescent public is the most valuable asset, aside from plant and equipment, which comes to the possession of a privately owned public utility. But its original charter does not, at least automatically, bestow this asset. It must be acquired by rendering adequate and acceptable service, or otherwise by the distribution of stock in small lots or by some such subsidizing process as that which has been approved by the New York State Commission.

I know of no convincing argument to support the view that earnings which represent the price paid by patrons of a utility can justly or fairly be passed on to promiscuous charities. These earnings, at least theoretically, are regulated upon the basis of a fair return for service rendered. Any income above this, accumulated in the form of surplus, legally belongs to the stockholders, not collectively, but individually.

A few years ago, when profits were large and surpluses grew to alarming proportions, the managing officials of many privately owned concerns sought out ingenious ways of evading income and profits taxation. Gifts of generous proportions were made, and extravagances were indulged in that excess profits taxes assessed by state and federal governments might not bear too heavily.

Perhaps we seldom stop to think that where a stated sum must be raised by taxation those who are assessed in the lower brackets must make good the deficit which the investor in tax-exempt securities and the resourceful manipulator of incomes and profits too often contribute in creating. It is reasonable to believe that the New York Legislature enacted the law forbidding these uncensored voluntary gifts by public service corporations because of the need of checking recognized abuses, through the use of rate-payer's money, in silencing adverse criticism which might lead to a revision of schedules, as well as to the unauthorized depletion of company surpluses. I am inclined to agree with the minority view, expressed by two members of the commission, that no reasonable state of facts has been presented to show that the very safeguards which the Legislature provided should not be observed in the cases under consideration.

* * *

Those rate-payers who are supplying the funds which make possible the gesture by the service companies no doubt would, if it were possible, give needed aid to the charities in their sections or cities. They would find joy in giving where they find none in being compelled to pay tribute where tribute may not be due. Private or sectarian schools and hospitals, sometimes the beneficiaries in such instances as the one here considered, should be the objects of the solicitude of those who are most solicitous of their welfare. Let the rate-regulating processes which are applied to public service corporations deal with these companies on a strictly business basis, rather than upon a too-elastic sentimental basis.

The responsible officials of such companies who are aggressively opposing any movement in the direction of public ownership and operation as opposed to the present general system of private ownership and control, with public regulation, may discover that by their own acts they are gradually contributing to the growth of an overpowering sentiment for absolute public ownership and operation.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Democracy and Strikes

PEOPLE who enjoy living in a democracy might as well make up their minds to the fact that democracy's shortcomings have to be accepted along with its benefits. We have been getting a first-hand picture of one of democracy's worst drawbacks—knock-down and drag-out industrial warfare. . . .

But we need to recognize the fact that this sort of thing, costly and destructive as it is, is nevertheless one of the things we bargain for when we pin our faith to the democratic processes.

Russia has no strikes because there is not, strictly speaking, anyone for the workers to strike against except themselves. . . . That's one way to make strikes impossible—to liquidate the employing class. . . .

The Italian worker can't strike because, if he does, he strikes against a government which will have no hesitation in bringing its iron hand down on his neck. . . . So that's another way to prevent strikes—to liquidate the labor movement.

Under a democracy, neither of these solutions is possible. There must remain, then, an amount of freedom within which either the employer or the worker can, if he feels justified, precipitate industrial war. . . .

We have a democracy and we mean to keep it—and our strikeless millennium will just have to wait until the whole industrial field is pervaded by the justice, the public spirit and the sense of responsibility which are, ultimately, democracy's greatest safeguards. — *Tiffin (Ohio) Advertiser-Tribune.*